

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

"REMOVE BAN ON RED SHIRTS"

—Assembly's Demand

Government Suffers Worst Of Defeats

SUBHAS BOSE AND MUSSOLINI

Do Educated Indians Admire Italian Dictator?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Feb. 5.

"Sgr. Mussolini is much admired among the educated classes in India" declared Mr. Subhas Bose in a press interview before leaving for Vienna.

Mr. Bose added that Indians are beginning to take more interest in European events and to learn about them first-hand instead of having to see always through English eyes.

Regarding the proposed new Indian constitution, it seemed to him that the situation will be the same and the Viceroy will always be the greatest power.

TONGA-MOTOR CAR COLLISION

Two Europeans Receive Injuries

LAHORE, February 5.

Two Europeans received injuries in a collision between a motor car and a tonga which occurred last night in front of Dayal Singh mansions in Mah Road.

They were Mr. R. Langhorn and Miss Beck. Mr. Langhorn sustained an incised wound in the chin which was stitched and was allowed to go but Miss Beck who received multiple injuries was admitted into the Mayo Hospital. Her injuries are not described as serious.

The motor car which dashed against a tree on the road side was badly damaged. The tonga was reduced to smithereens and the tongawalla also sustained injuries and has been removed to the hospital.—A.P.

NOTICE SERVED ON KISAN LEADER

PATNA, February 5.

From a report received here it appears that Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha who reached Kopalia Railway Station on February 1 with a view to address the Kisans of that place was served with a notice under section 144 by the S.D.O. of Monghyr.

Wahidul Haq, Abdul Hasan, Aminuddin, Layakat Husain, Mohibul Rahman and Mohamad Sulaiman were also served with similar notices.—United Press.

Overwhelming Majority For Das's Motion

MR. ABDUL MATIN ON GANDHIJI'S 'MIRACLE'

Leader, Christ's Embodiment—Dr. Khan Quotes Burney

NEW DELHI, February 5.

Mr. B. Das's resolution asking the Government to remove the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgars' Organisation was passed after the whole day's debate by 73 votes against 46 votes.—United Press.

THOSE TWO ELECTED M.L.A.'s

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Government was left with only two friends to-day, when it suffered the worst of defeats inflicted by the Opposition so far. The resolution which caused the defeat was moved by Mr. B. Das and supported by 74 members whereas, Government had only 46 votes of which it had the support of only two elected members, Mr. Piracha and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.

Among Neutral Ranks

Quite a number of its normal supporters kept neutral. Of the ten speakers who supported the resolution by speeches, two did not take part in the division, namely, Sir Mohamed Yakub and Mr. Fazlul Haq and joined the ranks of the neutrals who included the Raja of Kollengode, Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer, Mr. Rajnath Bajoria, and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

MUSLIM SOLIDARITY.

It is a remarkable tribute to the Muslim solidarity that not one among them opposed the motion by speech and Maulana Shaukat Ali went to the extent of appealing to Government to make this gesture for the sake of "Muslim community."

Mr. Jinnah raised the debate to a higher level by saying that the demand for the removal of ban against the Khudai Khidmatgars was an All-India demand as voiced in the Assembly. Dr. Khan of the Frontier made an excellent maiden speech. Mr. Sherwani also opened his lips for the first time in the House and enabled the members to have a measure of the ability of one who had aspired for the presidency. He certainly drove his point home, though Mr. Metcalfe embarrassed by constant firing at him, appealed to the Chair as to why he was being made the target. Mr. Sherwani directed his eyes to the Chair but they were inevitably drifted towards the Foreign Secretary.

The Government case was well argued by Mr. Metcalfe whose

straight talk proved effective while the Home Member levelled direct attack on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and did not mince matters in describing him as rebel and revolutionary.

Sit. Bhulabhai felt provoked to defend the "Frontier Gandhi" and described the Home Member's well-painted picture as nothing more than a bogey. The most disappointed man was Major Ahmed Nawaz Khan who could not defend Government as a nominating representative from the Frontier but the Government side wisely replaced him by Nawab Muzaffar Khan who in a brief and effective speech claimed that even nominating members could be honest. This was a reply to Dr. Khan's charge that they were no more than electrified dummies.

However the day ended well.

GOVT. STILL UNREPENTANT

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

To-day's resolution on "Khudai Khidmatgars' Ban", passed with an overwhelming majority leaves Government still unrepentant. As Sir Henry Craik said, they do not want to take such risks. Dr. Khan Sahib's restrained but documented speech strengthened the most favourable impression already created by Mr. Sherwani's impassioned speech punctuated by damaging admissions by Mr. Metcalfe.

for the Opposition and the President wisely allowed the formal motion of the resolution against the import of rice which will be debated on the next non-official resolution day. It remains only to state that the election of Mr. Akhil Dutt as Deputy President without contest relieved the House of tension caused by such events and the credit for this goes to Government who refused to back the Independent candidate.

The removal of salaries' cut makes air thick with rumours

Ahmedabad Strike Ends

ALL MILLS PUT ON STEAM

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5. The strike of weavers in the local mills ended to-day and all the mills are working normally.—A.P.

Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

WHAT IS MISSING COMPETITION

CLOSES TO-DAY

6th February

You may send any Number of Entries

about the impending excises on cement or even cloth though well-informed circles are disinclined to credit such rumours. The general atmosphere is of moderate optimism but much still depends on the vote on the J.P.C. motions.

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. B. Das moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate necessary steps to remove or cause to be removed the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgars organisation in the North West Frontier Province."

Mr. Das said that it was the Khudai Khidmatgars who had won the Frontier reforms they had recently. The movement was non-violent and peaceful but the Government had always looked on it with suspicion and had in May 1930 issued a communication in which they declared that these Khudai Khidmatgars were not servants of God as their names implied but servants of Mr. Gandhi and that they would create the same atmosphere as the Bolsheviks had done elsewhere. This was an unfair estimate of the movement and so also the charge made by the Government that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his movement had received assistance from Russia (Sir Henry Craik intervening said no person of authority had made such a statement).

Mr. B. Das thanked the Home Member for the assurance. Continuing, he maintained that the Peshawar city riots were caused by the attitude of the then Chief Commissioner who had had later to resign suddenly and leave the Province.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry said that whereas the ban against other Congress organisations were removed there must be some reason why the Government had not removed the ban in the case of the Khudai Khidmatgars (Sir Henry Craik Yes, certainly).

Mr. Abdul Matin opined that if there was any group of Congressmen who strictly adhered to the creed of non-violence it was the Frontier people. (Applause) Mahatma Gandhi had performed that great miracle. (Mr. Metcalfe: Mr. Gandhi didn't go there). Mr. Abdul Matin: it was his spirit, so much so that the leader of the Red Shirt movement was called "Frontier Gandhi." Anyway, whatever the past conduct of the Red Shirt, they should be judged by their present policy and programme which did not justify the continuance of the ban. Dr. Khan leader of that movement had with the assistance of Red Shirt votes entered the Assembly showing a change of outlook.

COUNSEL OF DESPAIR
Mr. Fazlul Haq said that the time had come when Government should seriously reconsider their attitude in regard to movements

INTRIGUING SITUATION FOR GOVERNMENT

To Support Or Oppose Jinnah's Amendment?

MUSLIM VOTE HOLDS KEY TO POSITION

(From Our Special Correspondent) NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

After-dinner talks in the Assembly party circles indicate that a most intriguing situation is developing as a result of Government's decision to-day to take part in all divisions and vote against all amendments.

Interest arises regarding what Government will do about Mr. Jinnah's amendment, if it is put in parts and whether it will oppose or support that which relates to the Communal Award or remain neutral thereon. MUSLIMS HOLD TRUMP CARD.

Government's attitude on this matter might react greatly on the Muslim vote in the House and Government is keeping its plans well-guarded lest the Opposition should know them. However, as I forecast before, the Opposition is still hopeful of carrying some resolution against the J.P.C. scheme most probably that of Mr. Jinnah, and Government is equally counting its strength to produce a stalemate.

SHAUKAT ALI'S PRICE!
Fiquancy is added to the situation by the extraordinary activities of Government whips about whom Maulana Shaukat Ali told the Assembly to-day that he told the Government whip that his price was his weight in gold. This was of course, treated as a joke. The whips, however, are leaving no stone unturned to secure support to Government. Some Muslim members are seeking H. H. the Aga Khan's advice.

FLANDIN AND LAVAL THANKED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.

At the Cabinet meeting President Lebrun and Cabinet congratulated Mr. Flandin and M. Laval on the "happy results" of London talks. M. Flandin told the Chamber that the London agreement will in no way interfere with the League's efforts to reach a general disarmament convention.

STOP PRESS.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 5.

Germany wants equality first and then she will negotiate on the pacts proposed by the Anglo-French Agreement, declares Alfred Rosenberg in the Government organ "Voelkischer Beobachter." "We are convinced that the general agreement concluded in perfect freedom between Germany and other Powers will be an important step forward, provided equality is guaranteed from the beginning."

"ANTI-AWARD" CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Aney, Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, has sent the following to the Press:—"In response to a request from a number of fellow-workers, the dates of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference which was to be held at Delhi have been changed from 16th and 17th February to 23rd and 24th February."—A. P.

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COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Judgment in Sitabuldi Bomb Explosion Case

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

Mr. A. H. Rizwi, Magistrate, First Class, passed orders to-day in the case known as the Sitabuldi Bomb Explosion Case in which Nago, Nardeo and Balkrishna, three young men, were prosecuted for conspiracy to form a revolutionary party with a view to blow off those who stood in the path of securing freedom for their motherland.

The Magistrate held that from the evidence of the approver, Ramakant, and of prosecution witnesses together with the confession of Nago, recorded by the Magistrate, it was clear that a "Prima Facie" case was established against the accused and accordingly, he committed them to take their trial in the Sessions Court. The sessions trial is expected to open on the 20th instant.

LABOUR WEEK IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

In pursuance of the decision of the Trade Union Congress Executive, the local labour leaders are observing a Labour Week since yesterday by holding workers' meetings in various suburbs of the City to voice Labour opposition to the J.P.C. proposals on Indian reforms.—A. P.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb. 2. Tonga drivers went on strike this morning. The drivers allege that their incomes have been reduced ever since the introduction of city bus service. They add that police refuse to grant annual permits to several drivers who perform have to remain idle. The strike has caused great inconvenience to railway passengers.—A.P.

The Government of Baroda has published the Agriculturists' Relief Bill on which the public are asked to give their opinion before it is enacted into a law.

NO PARTICIPATION IN OVERSEAS WAR AGAIN

S. African Minister's Plain-Speaking At Imperial Press Conference

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.

The reasons why South Africa is not prepared to join the general scheme of Imperial defence was given in a noteworthy speech by Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence, addressing the Imperial Press Conference.

Mr. Pirow at the outset declared there was no anti-British feeling in South Africa. Nevertheless, speaking from past experience, he expressed the opinion that if the Government attempted to rashly commit South Africa to participation in another overseas war there would be large scale disturbances, possibly civil war. Hence the Government would not participate in the general scheme of Imperial defence.

DIFFERENCE IN POLICY
The object of the British Navy was not to protect South Africa but British ships and trade. The object of the South Africa's coastal defence was to render as

difficult as possible for the enemy to land on her shores. The reason for this was that the enemy is not so stupid as not to understand South Africa's constitutional position notwithstanding the possibility of South Africa's most definite declaration of neutrality in the event of war. Coastal defence is intended to resist anything but large scale attack. Referring to the air policy, Mr. Pirow said the South African Air Force planes had been constructed for use as day and night bombers. Britain's policy is different for sound reasons, Mr. Pirow was convinced, and he hoped the difference in policy would not lead to difficulties in connection with the Imperial Airways service with South Africa which South Africa had heavily subsidised. Sooner or later the question would arise as to how the two policies could be harmonised.—Reuter.

How To Preserve British Empire?

Baldwin Winds Up India Reforms Broadcast

LONDON, February 5.

In following the Indian policy approved by Parliament we are true to the best traditions of our Imperial rule and when it is in operation we shall have one more reason for holding that the best days of the British Empire are not over, declared Mr. Baldwin winding up the series of broadcasts on Indian Reforms.

"We have learnt from experience, and we shall preserve the Empire if we succeed in giving units of it the right amount of liberty in the right way at the right time. There is no other way of preserving it."—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLET'S

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager, Asst. Manager, Cashier, Senior junior clerks, for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3625).

Wanted Junior Typist, Oliver Machine. Apply stating salary to Box No. 3626, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Canvassers for up-country having experience in stationery, cutlery and hardware lines. Salary Rs. 40 to 45. Apply to Box No. 3623, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stockists and organisers on liberal terms, to push the sale of our sports material, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot, City. (3624).

Wanted a Lady Teacher knowing Marathi to teach conversational English to a lady. Time after 4 p.m. Apply stating terms to Dr. M. Venkatrao, C/o N. Powell & Co. Ltd., Bombay, 4. (3601).

Applications are invited from fresh Registered Medical Practitioners (M.B.B.S., or L.C.P.S.), for the post of a Casualty Officer in Sheth Vaidal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinal Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 50/- p.m., with free boarding & lodging (bachelor's quarters), for a period of six months, renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent, on or before the 15th February, 1935, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials. (3571).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of our "Wool Spinning" and "Wool Finishing Plant." Only those having at least 10 years practical experience need apply stating the minimum salary acceptable. Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra. (3596).

Wanted (everywhere) Influential Gentlemen with abilities to sell very profitable Company's shares. Pay and prospects. Security essential. Apply: Agent, Post Box 859, Bombay. (3616).

Wanted an experienced man, knowing Accounts and General Office Work and able to manage a large Trust Estate on a salary up to Rs. 75/-. Preference will be given to a member of Somavanshi Khatiyas Pathare Community. Apply Box No. 3603 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Commercial Artist wants part-time job, specialised in commercial designs and Lay-outs. Apply Box No. 3618, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalla Tank and at Shri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samal, Charni Road. Apply to Purshotam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi Telephone No. 23518. (3569).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let top flat 4 rooms, blocks, rooms, Boyce House, behind Mahavirvidyalaya, Gowalla Tank. Apply Boyce, 2nd floor, Vatcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi. (3620).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (3627).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Saroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Gov. Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurka, 8d, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Tiruvandrum, Bezawada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavola, Paigahar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Denia Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellenhur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gashor, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply The National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda (3591)

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetti Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkawadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaladas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

Cambridge Senior—Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. Last date for July examination 15th February. English Prize-winners ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers on staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

A Retired Graduate School Master (S. L. French) coaches up pupils up to Matric. Apply Box 3613, "Bombay Chronicle."

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period course. Session commences March. Prospectus free Apply. (3573).

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NOTICE.

E. J. SCHWABACH & COMPANY

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange
Members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association
Members of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange
Members of the Chicago Board of Trade
Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Members of the Rubber Exchange of New York
Members of the New York Produce Exchange
Members of the National Raw Silk Exchange
Members of the National Metal Exchange
Members of the New York Hide Exchange
Members of New York Cocoa Exchange
Members of Dallas Cotton Exchange

67, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Announce that we have appointed Mr. Wm. D. TenBroeck, (late of the National City Bank of New York) their Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon. His address will be C/o Messrs. Henry Davis Company, 18 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Telephone: 37169

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 6th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)
SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th February, 1935. 6606.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTILAL ICHHALAL GANDHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person having any claim, right, title, interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground (being originally of the Pension and Tax tenure but subsequently redeemed) with the message standing thereon, lying and being at the junction of Ardeshir Dady Street and Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 286, New No. 1940, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7476, and Cadastral Survey No. 748 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1572, Street Nos. 76-78 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jamshedji Jivanji Dubash but now of Rustomji Dhanjibhai Todiwalla.

Bombay, dated this 5th day of February, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9604

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BORAH STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dubash & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ismail Yacoub the Mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 12th September 1922, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Wednesday the 6th day of February 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Government land situate at Borah Street with the dwelling house containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 9591, New Survey No. 916 and Cadastral No. 3481 and assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 6456 and Street Nos. 1-3 and bounded on the North by the said Borah Street, on the South by the sweepers passage, on the west by the property of Nakhoda Ismail and on the East by the property of Kazi Abdul Latif.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dubash & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 79, Meadows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, at Mahim Agar Road, otherwise known as Sayani Road, (Approachable by Elphinstone Road Railway Station of B. & C. I. Ry.), on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Bomanshaw D. Bomanji, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Anand Rao Maruti Waloonj in his personal capacity and also as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his son Balraj Anand Rao Waloonj and the said Balraj Anand Rao Waloonj by his father and natural guardian the said Anand Rao Maruti Waloonj the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 3rd October 1933 executed by the Mortgagees in favour of the Mortgagee.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 3295 Sq. Yds. but on actual measurement found to measure about 3028 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mahim Agar Road bearing Collector's Old Nos. 331-551, New Nos. 4053, 4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803, and Cadastral Survey No. 1169, Lower Parel Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 3088, 3069, 3090, 3091, 3091(2), 3091(3), 3091(4), Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555, 555A, 555B and 555C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in Possession, 46, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Godrej 'C' quality Safe, His Master Voice Gramophone, Musical box, Corona portable Typewriters, Zunda Cabinet, Drawing room sets, Figurewood almirah, Chest drawers, Bed with box mattress, Drawing room Cabinet, Glassware, etc.

The CARLTON

(Lamington Road).
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Two Big Shows in One!
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
IN

"CAUGHT CHEATING"

and
"AROUND THE CORNER"

Don't miss this golden opportunity of seeing two pictures at the price of one!

NEXT WEEK—
At last he returns!—
BORIS KARLOFF

in
"THE GHOUL"

WITH
the greatest all-star cast ever assembled for any horror picture!

It's more thrilling than "FRANKENSTEIN"—more uncanny than "THE MUMMY."

5th Week 5th Week

STILL THEY POUR IN
SCREEN'S SUPREME ARTIST

SULOCHANA

in
INDIRA M.A.,

Profoundly moving Tremendously stirring superlative directed social drama.

Director:—
Nandlal

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

GIRGAON.

Shows: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.

THOUSANDS

Have Seen It All Last Week
HUNDREDS
Are Seeing It Again for a Second Time

OUR SECOND WEEK'S BOOKING

Is Stronger Than Ever!

And We Have THREE GOOD REASONS

Why you should on no account miss seeing this picture.

1. London's longest run—over 3 months at Carlton, London.

2. Presented by command to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent on their honeymoon and witnessed by T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, T. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon, and the Governor of Bengal, and H. M. the King of Greece.

3. Took 207,987 dols. in 2 weeks at World's largest cinema, Radio City Music Hall, New York—Highest 2-week receipts ever taken in the world.

Screen's Most Radiant Personality

GRACE MOORE

the Film Sensation of 1935

"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

AT THE

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

Plans Open.

Book early, please.

MEET

Lord Krishna

and
HIS BUOYANT PLAYMATES

at

ROXY

TALKIES

(Girgaon Tram Terminus)

in

Kolhapur Cinetone's

MUSICAL SUPER

Kaliya Mardan

Directed by:

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"SALE FOR MINOR'S INTERESTS"

Full Bench Decision On Interesting Legal Point

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Murphy heard a second appeal from a decision of the District Judge of East Khandesh.

The case involved a point on which there was a conflict of authorities and was therefore, referred to the Full Bench for final decision.

The issue before the court was whether, in Hindu law the sale of a minor's property by his guardian at a price which was higher than the market price was "for the benefit of the estate of the minor"—a circumstance which alone would justify the sale.

The facts of the case were that in 1914 when the plaintiff Hemraj Dattubhai Mahabubhai was a minor his mother sold a piece of land to the defendant, Ramu Ganpat Mahajan for Rs. 900. The market value of the land at the time was not more than Rs. 600.

After attaining majority, the plaintiff filed this suit to have the sale set aside on the ground that it was not "for the benefit of his estate" and, therefore, could not be justified under Hindu Law. The District Judge held against the plaintiff. Against this order he appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT

Their lordships in their judgment, observed that the question turned on the point as to what was meant by the term "for the benefit of the estate." It was not disputed that the manager of a minor's property could, under Hindu Law, sell the property either for necessity or for the benefit of the estate. In this connection, their lordships referred to the following passage in Sir Dinshaw Mulla's "Hindu Law."

"One view is that a transaction cannot be said to be for the benefit of the estate unless it is of a defensive character calculated to protect the minor's estates from some threatened danger or destruction. Another view is that for a transaction to be for the benefit of the estate it is sufficient if it is such as a prudent owner or rather a trustee would have carried out with the knowledge that was available to him at the time of the transaction."

A Privy Council decision was then referred to by their lordships, in which it was held that there was no justification in Hindu law for saying that the manager of a minor could sell solely on the ground that if he were the owner of the property, he would, as a prudent man sell it. Nor was he entitled to sell merely for the purpose of enhancing the value of the minor's estate or for increasing the minor's income.

NOT JUSTIFIED

Their lordships, on the other hand, were not prepared to go quite so far as to say that no transaction could be for the benefit of the minor which was not of a character to protect or preserve other properties of the minor. It would, indeed, be difficult to justify a sale which was not of that character. But there could be sales which, although not of that character, would nevertheless be held by the court to be for the benefit of the estate.

In the present case there was nothing to justify the sale except that the price obtained was greater than the market value. On these grounds, their lordships set aside the sale, subject to the plaintiff paying back to the defendant the purchase price.

Mr. W. E. Pradhan appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Y. V. Dixit for the respondent.

APPEAL AGAINST GAMBLING CONVICTION

High Court Admit Revisional Application In Case Of Cotton Broker

The revisional application filed by Jayantilal Damji Dani, a broker in cotton and linseed oil, was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Tuesday.

The petitioner was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 125, in default, three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

On July 25 last, the police raided the premises situated on the ground floor of a building at Jhaveri Bazar and arrested several persons.

Among the grounds on which the petitioner sought to challenge his conviction was that he was neither the owner nor the occupier of the premises that were raided.

The police searched his "pedhi" on the first floor and arrested him. There was no evidence on which a presumption could be raised that he was the keeper of a common gaming house. Nor was there evidence to connect him with another person in whose possession marked coins were found.

He further submitted that the fine was excessive.

Mr. R. B. Kantawala appeared for the petitioner.

G. I. P. CHEMIST FOUND DEAD

Coroner Returns Verdict Of Suicide

Two cases of suicide occurred in Bombay on Monday. Ramanik! Kalyanrai Thakore (35), chief chemist and metallurgist employed in the G. I. P. Railway at Parel, was found dead in bed in a room at the Orient Hotel, Carnac Road, Bombay.

Jayantilal Kalyanrao Thakore, brother of the deceased giving evidence before the Coroner of Bombay at the inquest held yesterday, said that his brother was living with his wife and children in Mhatre Building Chowpati and as far as he knew, his brother had no worries at the time of the incident before he committed suicide.

Joseph Francis, the manager of the Orient Hotel, deposed that the deceased came to his hotel on Monday evening and engaged a room, paying two days' rent in advance. When witness asked him where he came from, the deceased had stated "I belong to Bombay," and had added incoherently "my wife is gone."

DID NOT RESPOND TO CALL

At about 9-30 in the night, a servant came to him and reported that the new occupant of the room was not responding to his call. Mr. Francis went to the room of the deceased and switched on the electric-light. He found the deceased lying prone in bed. He felt the deceased's hands. They were stiff. Subsequently, the police were informed, who, on searching the room, discovered a bottle containing potassium cyanide.

A verdict of death caused by a suicidal dose of potassium cyanide, was recorded by the Coroner's jury.

WOMAN HANGS HERSELF

In the other case, Mrs. W. M. Wakefield, (60) wife of a signalling engineer working for the firm of Saxby and Farmer, Ballard Estate, was found hanging from the door-frame of her bed-room with a rope round her neck, at her residence at Russi House, Nepean Sea Road, on Monday.

At the inquest held on the body on Tuesday Mr. William Marsden Wakefield, husband of the deceased, stated that his wife was worried over the recent departure of three out of the four paying guests that were staying with them. On Monday, after returning from office at about 1-40 in the afternoon for lunch, he found on going up-stairs that one of the bed-rooms were bolted from within. As there was no response to

MOLESTED BY "SCAMP"

Youth Fined And Bound Over For Harassing Girl

"The persistent molestation or harassment of the girl by a scamp deserves a sentence of imprisonment. Accused is only about 17 or 18 years of age," observed Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, in convicting a Mahomedan under Section 364 I.P.C. and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 100 and to be bound over to keep the peace for a period of 2 years.

Under Section 106 I.P.C. the accused was ordered to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 100 for keeping peace.

The name of accused is Abdul Wahid Namekhan.

A Parsi girl, aged about 16, residing in Lamington Road and studying in a school nearby was the prey to his molestation. It is stated that for the last 12 months whenever she came out of the house the accused used to stare at her and follow her. The matter was reported to the Principal of the school she was attending, but to no purpose. Her mother got disgusted and asked her to give up going to the school, which she did.

On 12th January last, when the girl and her mother were going out at about 7 p.m. the accused was seen staring at her. He is further alleged to have pushed against the girl deliberately from behind. The mother got perturbed on seeing the behaviour of 'the accused and they both went into the house of her daughter, which was nearby and informed her son-in-law of what had happened. The accused who had been still following them, was just running away, but was chased and was handed over to the Police.

SENTENCES FOR RAPE QUASHED

High Court Finds Misdirection Of Jury In Surat Case

The sentences of four and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively passed on Nagarbhai Nathubhai and Manchabhai Durlabbhai by the Sessions Judge of Surat for alleged rape on Bai Manu, a girl of 17 years were quashed in appeal by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Tuesday.

The offence was alleged to have been committed on 27th July last in a village called Paderia.

After hearing arguments in the case, their lordships delivered judgment acquitting both the accused.

Their lordships observed that the Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, had omitted to refer to the medical evidence, and this was a serious non-direction, and there were also points of misdirection. Moreover, from the evidence the girl appeared to be a consenting party.

Mr. C. H. Carden Nod with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati, appeared for the appellant, Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

EDUCATION BASED ON INDIAN CULTURE

The need for institutions, which impart rural education based on Indian traditions and culture to children, was stressed by Madam Sophia Wadia presiding over a benefit performance by the Children's Home School, Dadar, at the Royal Opera House on Monday evening.

"Kidnapped Prince," the drama enacted, was specially written for them by their principal, Mr. S. B. Hudlikar.

The children, who took part in the drama exhibited considerable histrionic talent, though better training would have made the performance a greater success.

his repeated knocks, Mr. Wakefield asked his servant to get a stool, climb over the partition, and see what the matter was. The servant did as he was bid looking within, stated, "Oh, there is an accident," then rushed in and found his wife hanging. A doctor was immediately summoned, who pronounced that life was extinct.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "Asphyxiation from suicidal hanging by the neck in a state of temporary insanity."

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RELIEF FOR TALE FIRE VICTIMS

Collector Promises To Supply Timbers For Building Huts

A deputation headed by Dr. Surendranath V. Saluke with the President and Secretary of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal waited on the Collector of Kolaba at All-bag on Sunday.

A memorial was presented to him with an appeal to give immediate relief to the villagers of Tale in Mangon Taluka of Kolaba District who are left in distress as rendered homeless owing to the severe fire which broke out in Chabbharwada and the Harijan locality on the 14th ultimo.

The Collector after giving a hearing to the deputation, promised to give necessary timber from the forest and any other available materials provided the Harijans of Tale follow his instructions in re-building the huts on a modern and hygienic scheme. Not only that but he has promised to Dr. Surendranath V. Saluke to help him in finding some other sources of relief in his power.

After thanking the Collector the deputation returned to Bombay.

OLD OFFENDERS JAILED

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, sentenced, on Monday, Baboo Kalil and Ismail Shah, who were arrested on January 18, on a charge of theft to four months' R.I. and nine months' R.I., respectively.

The two accused, it was stated, met a cobbler and asked him the way to Chowpatty. On way, one of them dropped a bundle and

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the other asked of its contents. Thereupon he produced something 'yellow' and asked the cobbler to exchange that for his gold earrings. When the cobbler was about to part with them a police constable noticed this and arrested them. Both the accused have previous convictions.

NEUSEL FORCES PETERSEN TO RETIRE AT WEMBLEY

German Inflicts Heavy Punishment On British Heavyweight Champion

(Special Cable)

LONDON, February 4.

At Wembley in a fifteen round bout Walter Neusel (Germany) beat Jack Petersen, the British Heavyweight Champion in the eleventh round, Petersen's second throwing in the towel.

It was a terrific fight from start to finish. Only Petersen's gameness allowed him to carry on through the eleventh round as long as he did.

After dropping from a short right, he had his face peppered with very heavy punches. He took punch after punch to the jaw.

The towel saved him from further heavy punishment. He was down for a moment in the third and tenth rounds.



NEUSEL

HARD COURT TENNIS

Results Of Tuesday's Matches

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Further progress was made in the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament when thirteen more matches were decided this evening. Most of the games were decided in straight sets only one match in Gent's Singles and one in Ladies' Singles went to three sets.

Bhagwat was fully extended by Duke whereas Pitt, Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh scored easy victories.

The following were the results: N. B. Bhagwat beat S. W. Duke, 6-2; 6-6; 6-4.

F. F. Vakharia beat I. V. Naravali 6-1; 6-1.

B. S. Ramrao beat S. K. Nathani 6-1; 6-1.

J. S. Lawyer beat S. M. Fanasakar 6-0; 6-2.

L. M. Khatav beat R. M. Khatav 6-2; 6-4.

H. H. Savanivadi beat M. H. Kajili 6-1; 6-2.

Ranbirsingh beat C. W. Owen 6-2; 6-2.

A. M. D. Pitt beat B. D. Jog 6-0; 6-3.

Mrs. G. Johnstone beat Miss L. Merchant 6-1; 6-1.

Mrs. Bell and Mr. Tew beat Mrs. Race and Mr. Bhagat 6-1; 6-1.

M. R. Row beat Jagannath Tibra 6-3; 6-3.

Krishnaprasad beat A. C. Santook 6-0; 6-3.

Mrs. H. E. Osborne-Carey beat Mrs. G. Geisse 3-6; 6-1; 6-1.

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

B.E.S.T. v. Royal Indian Navy

Yesterday's game between the Royal Indian Navy and B.E.S.T. Sports Club produced excellent hockey, both sides playing well. The B.E.S.T. eventually won by the odd goal in five. There was little to choose between the two teams. The B.E.S.T. were the first to draw blood. Gardiner, their inside right scoring. Thereafter, the Navy pressed hard and their efforts were rewarded, when Mohamed Anwar, their cen-

BRITISH LIGHT HEAVY TITLE

Phillips Outpoints Farr Over 15 Rounds

LONDON, Feb. 4.

At Mountain Ash in a fifteen round contest for the British Light-Heavy Weight Championship, Eddie Phillips (London) outpointed Tommy Farr (Wales).—Reuter

tre-forward scored a magnificent solo goal, after cleverly tricking the goalie. Lemon-time found the teams on level terms.

PENALTY AWARD.

On resumption both goals were visited in turns and the Navy took the lead, Mohamed Anwar scoring from a penalty bully.

Leo Fonseca, the B.E.S.T. right back, having lost his stick, kicked the ball out and the Umpire rightly awarded a penalty bully, which Mohamed Anwar converted.

After this goal Fonseca changed places, with Gardiner and the B.E.S.T. putting forth their best efforts transferred play into their opponents area. Seven minutes from the end George Fernandes scored the equaliser and just before the end arrived Fonseca scored for his side, the winning goal, thus making up for his mistake. The Royal Indian Navy were attacking, when the final whistle blew.

For the winners, Fonseca, J. Lewis and Spilling played well while Mohamed Anwar and Khalil did well for the losers.

The Result:—

B.E.S.T. Sports 3 goals.

Royal Indian Navy 2 goals.

THE TEAMS.

B.E.S.T.: Haddrell, Harris and Fonseca. M. Fernandes, Spilling and Saleem; G. Fernandes, Gardiner, J. Lewis, Fairman and J. M. Lewis.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY: Muzamad Khan; Lt. Atkins and Mohamad Din; Fazal Hussain, Lt. Cornish and Mohd. Afzal; Abdul Khalil, Lt. Nott, Mohd. Anwar, Gopalan and Lt. Durston.

Umpires.—Messrs. Cyriaco and Pollock.

To-day's games: Replay:—

Young Sports vs. G.I.P. Mechanics, at 4-15 p.m.

Christ Church Old Boys vs. Radio and Cables S.C. at 5-30 p.m.

ELDERS' AMENDMENT TO J. P. C. MOTION

Rai Bahadur Urges Inclusion Of Dominion Status

NEW DELHI, February 5.—Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad, member of the Council of State, has given notice of the following amendment to the Government motion on the J. P. C. Report:—

"That for the original motion the following be substituted: 'Having considered the Report of the J. P. C. on Indian Constitutional Reforms, this Council is of opinion that the scheme embodied in the Report is unacceptable to Indian public opinion and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to advise His Majesty's Government that: (1) omission of the expression

Dominion Status from the Report as the basis of the new constitution is unfortunate and the same should be included in the preamble of the India Bill and that (2) the proposed constitution be amended on the lines of the recommendations contained in the Joint Memorandum or the British India delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.'—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE BUDGET SESSION

NEW DELHI, February 5.

The Railway Budget will be presented on February 18 in the Council of State.

The General Budget will be presented in the same House on February 28 and general discussion has been fixed for March 2.—A.P.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Rules For Distribution Of Work Among Commissioners

The Government of Bombay have issued instructions regarding the distribution of work between the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay and the ex-officio Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation. Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 the Commissioner has jurisdiction over the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind. The following judicial officers have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners to deal particularly with cases arising in their respective jurisdictions:—

(a) Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Karachi, Poona and Ahmedabad (with the districts as well as the towns); (b) First-Class Sub-Judges at Nadlad, Thana, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwar, Raichur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Broach and Surat; (c) Second-Class Sub-Judges at Hubli, Gadag, Alibag, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Jacobabad (Upper Sind Frontier District), Naushahro (District Nawabshah) and Godhra.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay jurisdiction over the whole Presidency is to enable him to settle cases with Insurance Companies and other firms with head offices in Bombay City. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, Government have issued the following instructions under section 20 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the distribution of work between the Commissioner and the ex-officio Commissioners, and these instructions are published for the information of employers and other interested parties.

The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, is authorised (a) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sections 8 (1) and 8 (2) of the Act; (b) to issue notices to and to receive applications from dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections, and (c) to receive agreements for registration under section 23, wherever the accident took place: Provided that where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, shall notify the Commissioner for the area in which the accident occurred.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS.

Applications for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under section 8 (1) has been received, and the other applications provided for in section 22, should be made to the Commissioner in whose area the accident occurred. These applications should be decided by the ex-officio Commissioners, as the evidence, etc., is only available locally. Notices to employers under section 10-A, regarding statements regarding fatal accidents, should be issued by the ex-officio Commissioner in whose area the accident has occurred and the report of fatal accidents under section 10-B should be received by him. Provided that if after notice has been issued by an ex-officio Commissioner under section 10-A the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, the latter may accept the deposit and notify its receipt to the ex-officio Commissioner who issued the notice.

Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments should only be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, will continue to deal exclusively with accidents arising on the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Hydro-Electric Works managed by Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Limited (formerly Tata Sons, Limited) in the Presidency of Bombay.

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PRESIDENCY CHESS TOURNAMENT

SANGLI, Feb. 4.

Mir Sultan Khan, the Chess Champion, is arriving here tonight to play with Khadikar and Alurkar, the winners of the Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament recently held in Sangli. The match begins on Feb. 6.—A.P.

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- (6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games ?
- (7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses ?
- (8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy ?
- (9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health ?
- (10) Do you wish to win all battles of life ?

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TRADE UNIONS' APPEAL TO CONTRIBUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

In their joint meeting recently held in Paris, the Executives of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the Labour and Socialist International have decided to launch an appeal in favour of the International Solidarity Fund in order to help the victims of Fascism in the various countries.

In the course of the appeal they say:—

The struggle between democracy and Fascism has entered upon a new phase, which may perhaps be of dominating importance for a long time to come. No one can escape the feeling that the fate of the European Continent will be decided during the next few years. In the democratic countries every effort must be made to maintain and defend the rights and liberties of the people. In the long run democracy will only be victorious if it is possible to awaken a new belief in the idea of liberty in the countries now ruled by Fascism.

During 1934 Fascism has made new advances in quite a number of countries.

In Germany and Italy the dictators are suppressing every movement of their subjects in the direction of freedom.

CLERICO-FASCISM.

In Austria the violent combat in February placed clerical Austro-Fascism in power. In the course of a magnificent relief campaign the workers of the various countries provided assistance through the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International for the victims of the fighting. But in spite of this tremendous and magnificent effort of solidarity, further funds are still necessary for the support of the families of the victims and the protection of the courageous spirits who have combined for renewed action in Austria and are in constant danger of imprisonment or confinement in a concentration camp.

Never before has the necessity for international solidarity arisen for relief on a large scale so

urgent. The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International have given careful consideration at a joint meeting to the position in the various countries governed by Fascism and dictatorships. The means of the Central Trade Union and Socialist organisations in the various countries do not suffice by a long way for all that has to be done. Funds must be raised on a far wider scale than ever before.

During the course of the years the Matteotti Fund of the IFTU and the LSI, which was originally founded for the assistance of the victims of Italian Fascism, has raised as a central institution, and through its subsidiary committees in various countries, more than 4,000,000 French francs for the countries without democracy. The relief campaigns for Austria, for which the IFTU raised over 6,500,000 French francs, and the LSI over 1,000,000 French francs, were organised as special actions, but in the same spirit.

During the year 1930-31 the Matteotti Fund carried out a great relief campaign for the victims of the Pilsudski dictatorship, and another in 1933 for the victims of the Hitler dictatorship. It has now been decided that the international character which this Fund has always borne shall also be given expression in its name.

In future it is to be called the "International Solidarity Fund." We call upon all lovers of freedom, all who have a feeling of international solidarity to contribute their share so that the Fund may be placed in a position to provide adequate help without delay. Collections on behalf of the International Solidarity Fund should be organised in all countries on a large scale. Single contributions and the proceeds of collections should be sent to the following address: International Federation of Trade Unions, 9

Avenue d'Orsay, Paris (7e), or paid direct into Account No. 834 of the Credit Lyonnais (Agence Z.S.), 3 bis Avenue Bosquet, Paris 7e, contributions should be endorsed "International Solidarity Fund."

The men and women who have fought and continue to fight for our common ideal, for liberty, must not go unprotected.

PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

Workers' Meeting At Lal Baug

Under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. and the Congress Socialist Party a mass meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Lal Baug Maidan to express the opposition of the working class to the J.P.C. Report. Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. will preside and Messrs. A. A. Khedgikar, R. S. Nimkar, Purshotam Tricundas and others will speak.

LECTURE ON PACIFIC RELATIONS

Secretary-General Of Institute At School Of Economics

BOMBAY, February 5. E. C. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations has arrived in Bombay and will stay here for a few days. He will address a small group of prominent economists of the city and a number of students to-day, Wednesday, at the School of Economics.

Opportunity will be afforded to the gathering to meet Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Director of the Statistical Laboratory at Calcutta and Secretary of the Indian Statistical Institute.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud. 3, 1391.
Muslim: Jikad 1, 1391.
Parsi: Shervar 3, 1391.
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 31m.
High Tide: 1.25, 19.54.
Low Tide: 7.47, 19.49.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 7.
Bombay Medical Council, ordinary meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
"Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Wednesday evening at 6-15.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.
Under the auspices of the Student Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road, a public lecture will be delivered today (Wednesday) by Prof. P. A. Wadia M.A., on "The Location and Causes of Social Problems", at 6.30 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.
Mr. K. J. Thaly has presented a Singer Sewing Foot Machine worth Rs. 200 to the Girgaon Industrial School for Women conducted by the Social Service League in memory of his deceased daughter the late Miss Mukta-bai Thaly.

SARASWATI PUJAH CELEBRATION.
Under the auspices of the Bengali Primary School Saraswati Pujah will be celebrated on Friday the 8th inst. at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the School Premises at 103, Dhanji Street.

'F' WARD D. C. C. MEETING.
The adjourned monthly meeting of the Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Patel.

FREE HINDI CLASS IN 'C' WARD.
In accordance with the resolution of the managing council of B. D. C. Free Hindi Classes will be started in 'C' Ward Office, Chhatral Bhuvan-Kalhardevi Road.

BANDRA TO CONDEMN AJRA FIRING.
A public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held today (Tuesday) at Azad Maidan, near Masjid at 9 p.m. to condemn Ajra firing. Prominent leaders will address the meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"SLEEP AND DREAMS"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday February 6th,
6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees! No Collections!

The CAPITOL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HERE COMES THE NAVY

Plenty of Fun and Thrills!

THE REGAL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



More thrilling than "THE THIN MAN"

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Over the River". Daily at 5.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6.15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A.". Daily at 5, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalya Mardan". Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tyrant". Time as usual.
WELINGTON—"One Night of Love". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Red Rider". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
ROHINW—"Viva Villa". Daily at 5, 7.30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelengths 350.0 and 31.35 metres.
SB 10 to 11 p.m. 12.9 noon. Music.
1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch.
Time Music. The B B C Military Band. 4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.30 p.m. Stories in Gujarati. 5.30 p.m. Hour of music from Regal Cinema. 6.30 p.m. Ladies Talk. 7 p.m. Instrumental music. 8 p.m. Interval. 8.30 p.m. General Commercial News. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9.10 p.m. "Here and There". A Commentary of People and Events. 9.20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9.45 p.m. Readings from Shakespear. 10 p.m. SB. The Art Players. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7.45 p.m. Big Ben More Old Favourites. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra. 8.20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8.45 p.m. The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. 8.30 p.m. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra (contd.) 8.45 p.m. England Freedom. A Running Commentary on the Second Half of the International Association Football Match by George F. Allison. Relayed from Goodison Park, Liverpool. 9.45 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10 p.m. The News. 10.15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet. 10.45 p.m. Dance music. 11.15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

GHATKOPER'S PROTEST

In order to condemn the J.P.C. Report, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee in the premises of the Hindu Sabha Gymnasium at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow Thursday. Mr. Virchand Punachand Shah will preside.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Masjid Bridge on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 7.30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

3 ARTS MUSICAL AT HOME

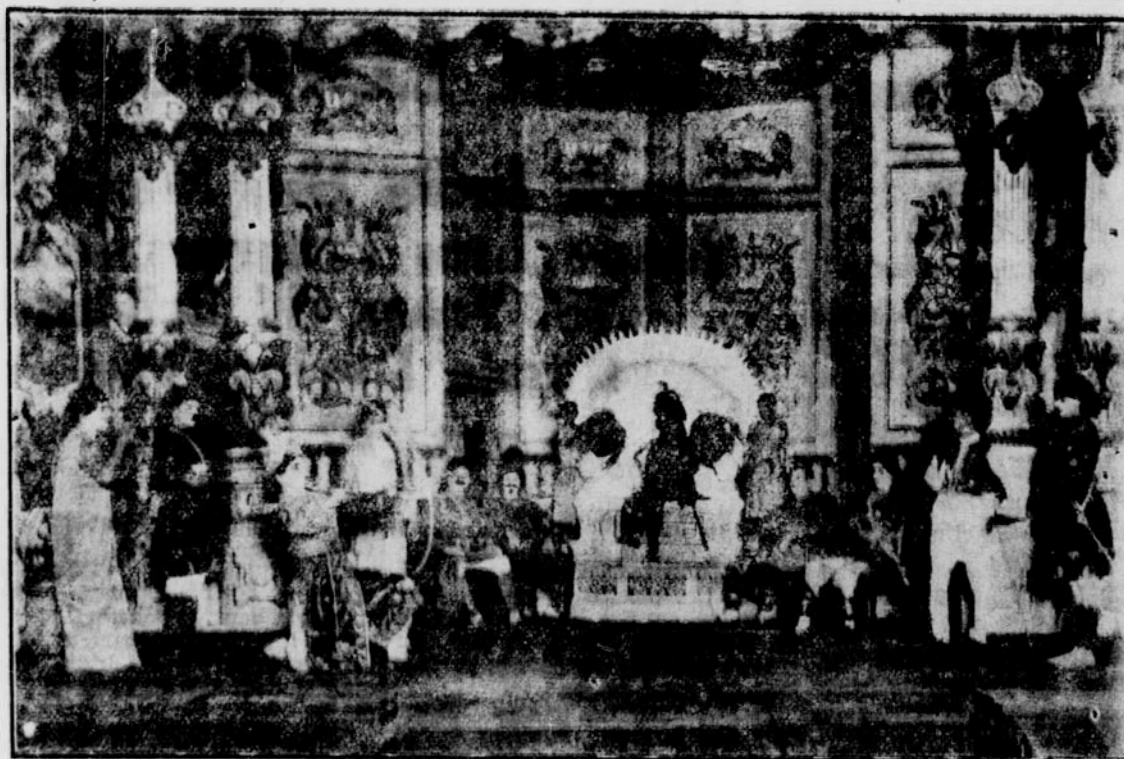
Three Arts Musical at Home will be held on Friday 8th inst. at 6.30 p.m. at Alvane "Hifal", to meet the needs of 3 Arts of 1934, and Mrs. Benson. The items will include songs by Nandidekar and Prof. Lakshman Rao's Nautch-songs of Deepak, Jal, and Radha-Krishna, and Mohomed Yakub G. Qasvali, Mr. Nandidekar performed in Europe successfully.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangha, Bombay, Mr. C. Skelton, retired Chief Engineer, (M.S.M. Rly.), and Managing Director, The New Guide Rail Road Feeder Lines Co. Ltd., Almat, District Bijapur, will deliver a lecture on "The New Guide Rail Road Scheme", accompanied by a practical demonstration of the scheme, to-day (Wednesday), at 6.30 p.m. in the Hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarka-das Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

As the English Mail Steamer S.S. Carthage is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2.00 p.m. on Thursday the 7th inst., the following will be the latest hours of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of Parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf.
Parcels: Up to 12 Noon on the 7-2-35.
Postings at the Town Sub-Office must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Thukison Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10.0 a.m. on Thursday the 7th inst.



A scene from the Kanarese drama "Pratijna Kankana" which will be staged by the Karnataka Noolan Sangit Sabha, at the Bhagwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi, at 8-20 p.m. on Friday the 8th inst. in aid of the Kanara Peasants' Relief.

RESTORATION OF SALARY CUTS

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

In consonance with the action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in regard to the All-India and the Central Services, the Government of Bombay have decided not to reimpose the emergency cut in the salaries of the Bombay provincial and subordinate services when it expires on the 31st March 1935.

AMENDING MUSLIM WAKF ACT

New Bill Gives More Power To Courts

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Tuesday contains a Bill to amend the Muslim Wakf Act, 1923, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the bill:—
The Muslim Wakf Act, 1923 (XIII of 1923), purports to make provisions for the better management of the wakf properties and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. But the Act is found to be defective. There is no sufficient provision in the Act to authorise a court on its own motion or on the application of any person interested to call upon the mutawalli of a wakf to furnish a statement of the particulars of a wakf or a statement of accounts. There is no adequate provision for inquiring into the title when the existence of a wakf is disputed nor is the court empowered to determine whether any particular person is a mutawalli of a wakf or any property which is believed to be wakf property is in fact so. The result has been that the Act does not adequately serve the purpose for which it was enacted. The object of the present Bill is to amend that Act in such a manner as to remedy those defects and to make further provision for the superintendence and control of wakfs.

2. The main changes which the present Bill purports to introduce in the Act of 1923 are:—

(1) Investing the court with power to require a mutawalli to furnish the statements of the particulars of wakfs and the statements of accounts.
(2) Investing the court with power to hold an inquiry whether a person is a mutawalli or whether any property is the property of a wakf.
(3) Regulation of wakfs and maintenance by the court of a register of wakfs.
(4) Maintenance of a wakf fund for the purpose of meeting the expenses in connection with the registration, superintendence, administration and control of wakfs.
(5) Constitution of wakf committees to advise and assist the court in matters relating to the registration, superintendence, and administration of wakfs and (6) Publication of a list of wakfs with necessary particulars.

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"

At The Opera

"The Kidnapped Prince" a play from German, adapted by Prof. S. Hudlikar, Principal of the Institute was performed by the Children's Home, Dadar, at the Opera House on Monday.
"The Kidnapped Prince" was acted by Kumar Eeskiel with appreciable confidence. The maid and her old woman who stole the child were also well-trained.
Mme. Sophia Wadia who presided on the occasion, rightly emphasised the importance of play from Indian environment written specially for children.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST INDIA BILL REFORMS

Various Institutions Will Join B. P. C. C. At Chaupatty Meeting On Thursday

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other parties and associations, there will be a mass meeting at Chaupatty on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to pass the following resolution rejecting the J.P.C. Report:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the proposed constitutional changes as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and disbelieves in the intention of transferring real power to the people of India.

"This meeting places on record its considered opinion that it prefers to continue the struggle for Swaraj under the present constitution and calls upon the popular representatives in the Legislatures to reject the proposed scheme."

WILL JOIN IN MEETING.
The following institutions have so far intimated their willingness to co-operate with the Congress in the public meeting:—

CHALLENGE TO SANATANISM

Role Of Buddhism, Jainism And Harijan Movement

"The merits and abuses of Varnashram Dharma" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Dr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Buddha Society on Sunday at the Ananda Vihar.

In introducing his subject, Dr. Venkatrao observed, "We find now-a-days enthusiastic and frantic advocacy of the present caste system in the name of Sanatan dharma. Whenever there is a talk of uplifting the depressed or of intermarriage or even of inter-dining, the upholders of orthodoxy and opponents of all change come forward and take cudgels on behalf of what they call Sanatan Dharma. Their one cry is 'Danger in Danger and they oppose every attempt at securing justice to the improvement in the status of those who happen to be down-trodden, as if all such attempts are of absolute innovation. I should like to know what all these upholders of orthodoxy mean by Sanatan Dharma. They cannot mean the oldest religion, because even according to them the oldest religion would be the Vedic Dharma, and the Vedic Dharma literature from Rig Veda in particular, did not sanction all these institutions, the prominent of which is the caste system against which is conducted the present fight, and for maintaining which, the orthodox are using all their advocacy."

INSTRUMENT OF MONOPOLY

According to the lecturer, it was the intrusion of this religious content into this purely economic division of society that degenerated into an instrument of monopoly and tyranny in the form of caste system. As every act of tyranny brings in its wake rebellion, Buddhism and Jainism were directly helpful to give shape to the revolt of Valshyas and Bud-ras. The latest challenge to this tyranny of caste system was the Harijan movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

A.T.U.C.,
A.I.R.T.U.C.,
Hindu Mahasabha,
Nationalist Muslim Party,
Nationalist Christian Party,
Anti-Communal League,
All-India Press Workers' Federation,
Independence of India League,
Young Nationalist League and
The Provincial Committee of Students for Anti-J.P.C. Report Agitation.

THREE MEETINGS IN "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the Kamgar Maidan, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Sjt. D. D. Wadia will preside.
Sjt. Jinabai P. Joshi will preside over the Lalbaug Maldan meeting and Sjt. Kashinadas Singh will preside over the Wadia meeting.

DEPORTEE RETURNS BEFORE TERM

And Gets Convicted

Goving Janoo Gurao, a returned deportee who was arrested on January 10 last, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday.

It was stated that the accused was served with a deportation order on January 25, 1934, and was deported to Jotpur, on board S. S. Chandravati.

The accused was alleged to have returned to Bombay one year before the expiry of the Deportation order.

The accused stated to the Court that he had no intention of disobeying the order, but he came to Bombay being overcarried by the train in which he was travelling.

Rejecting the defence story, and having regard to the fact that the accused had two previous convictions, one of them in connection with the murder of a police constable, the Magistrate passed the sentence as above.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. HORNIMAN

The Jt. Secretary, the Anti-Gambling League of Bombay writes:—
"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Editor of "The Bombay Sentinel" stands victorious and the cause of journalism vindicated.
The League rejoices and joins in the chorus of congratulations and appreciations offered to the Editor of "The Bombay Sentinel".
He also congratulates Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Magistrate, on the right view he has taken of the functions of a journalist dealing with a public scandal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A French Distinction

The British universities and institutions of learning are fast losing their charm and many Indian students have now-a-days greater attraction for distinctions of American and European universities than the British. France is supposed to be well-advanced in medicine and engineering, but very few students pay attention to honours of French Universities. It is gratifying to note that the Society of Civil Engineers of France has conferred upon a Bombay engineer full membership. This is a very high and coveted honour for civil engineers and is conferred only on engineers of repute. Mr. J. D. Daruwalla, who is the recipient of the honour, is the building engineer of the Bombay Municipality and is the second Indian to get the honour, the first being an engineer from U.P. in 1922. Mr. Daruwalla's father was also an Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and retired after having reached age limit.

Perpetual Misfortune?

Just on the eve of the celebration of the Labour Week it is disquieting to read of the petty bickerings which have for some time past become the chronic malady of the Labour movement in the city.
It is inconceivable how persons claiming to have nothing but the interests of the workers at heart, should indulge in such quarrels, which have been mainly responsible for landing the labour movement in the city on the rocks, at a time when solidarity and discipline are the need of the hour.
The misfortune of the working class is likely to be perpetuated if the leaders do not realise that the working class movement, like every other organisation, demands from the leaders almost unlimited capacity for sacrifice and gift for organisation. The Labour leaders ought to realise that on thousands of unfortunate and starving workers they are fastening all the misery and tragedy resulting from the weakness of disunion.

PT. MOTILAL'S ANNIVERSARY

To-day's Meeting At Congress House

To observe the 4th death anniversary of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee today (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi and others will speak.

LATE MR. NAGINDAS MEHTA

Mahatma's Condolence Message

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following Condolence message in connection with the demise of Mr. Nagindas A. Mehta of Ghatkoper:—
"Deeply grieved over loss of first class humanitarian, selfless reformer and worker. My condolence to you all. Hope you will follow Nagindas's footsteps."

DOMBIVLI MURDER

Police Arrest Suspect

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Feb. 5.
The Kalyan town police have arrested a man of 40 years in connection with the recent murder of a Brahmin at Dombivli near Kalyan.
Details are lacking.
A Baroda weekly states that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is probably starting from the Continent for India on February 10.

CONVICTED FOR RASH DRIVING

Sequel To Knocking Down Parsi Woman

On a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing the death of a Parsi lady one Zareemkhan Akramkhan was convicted under Section 304a by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 400, of which Rs. 300 to be given to the three sons of the deceased, in default to a further term of 3 months' R.I.

The deceased was Dinbai, wife of Gurselji Bhatiwalla.
It is said that at about 7 p.m. on November 12 the accused came along Hughes Road driving his car at an unusually fast speed and knocked down Dinbai, who was crossing the road.

A Parsi gentleman of Poona, a witness to the accident took the lady to the Parsi General Hospital in the accused's car, where she died the same night.
In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed: "He (the accused) had a straight view of the road in front. He must have seen the lady coming from Owen Dunn Road on to Hughes Road and crossing it. It was obviously his duty, therefore, to have lessened his speed, sounded his horn and if the lady did not hear it, it was his duty to have put his breaks and stopped the car."

Baba Sayed Ismail (Vall Baba) resident of Nadura who had offered Rs. 2,000 for Bihar Fund has left yesterday for Bantva and will stay with Haji Habib Allomohamed Brahmachari.

PA THE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

With Frank Lawton, Jane Wyatt, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Colin Clive, Lionel Atwell, Reginald Denny, C. Aubrey Smith, Henry Stephenson and others. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by Carl Laemmle. A JAMES WHALE PRODUCTION.

Stops Colds Quickly!

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy soothes inflamed tissues, the cause of colds and coughs. It breaks up congestion and clears air passages in the nose and throat. Yet Chamberlain's is safe for anyone for it contains no narcotics... Used for more than sixty years... Keep a bottle handy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS

The Legislative Assembly has done bare justice by adopting Mr. B. Das's resolution asking the Government to remove the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgars' Organisation. The decisive majority of 74 votes against 46 shows that almost all the elected members voted for the resolution and that the Government could hardly get any to support them beyond their own nominees, mostly officials. Whether the Government will respect the opinion of the Assembly, which only reflects the opinion in the country, is more than we can say. The Home Member's graceless remark in his reply to the debate, that the responsibility for peace in the Frontier Province was solely of the Executive "which could not be shared with the Assembly," shows that Government are in no mood to respect the wishes of the Assembly. As for the question of responsibility for peace, does it not occur to Government that by their unjust treatment of the Khudai Khidmatgars they are only adding to the discontent and resentment in the province? Many and convincing were the tributes paid by various speakers to the non-violent character of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement. No Indian doubts that it was to begin with a wholly social movement. If it was forced into politics, the Government

must thank themselves for it. But the volunteers were at all times phenomenally non-violent. Dr. Khan narrated several remarkable incidents to prove to the hilt the scrupulous non-violence of the organisation, the officials themselves being unable to contradict his reports. We shall mention here but one typical incident. Once the police, misled by an informer came to a village and some volunteers were killed by accident. The villagers disarmed the police. When the Khudai Khidmatgar leaders came the next day the police were restored their uniforms and rifles and allowed to go in safety. And Government's offer for compensation was refused because the volunteers were pledged to take no reward. Dr. Khan will do well to publish a full history of the wonderful achievements of the Khudai Khidmatgars; and the people of India, who love and admire them, will judge for themselves their policy and that of the Government. As for the continued ban on the movement, it is not without its compensation. It will help the whole Frontier Province to understand better the ways of the Government and bring home to the rest of the country the sacrifices which the people of the N. W. F. Province have made in the cause of freedom.

An Urgent Problem

When Mr. Manu Subedar was elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the public were entitled to expect a refreshing statement of views on topics of the day, characterised not only by independence but by originality. Such expectations were not belied in the speech, which he made at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday last when he dealt with a large number of subjects of interest to the Indian commercial community. If the financial and commercial safeguards are going to be a dead letter, he asked very pertinently, why were they being introduced at all and why was their number recently increased and the terms made more rigorous, in spite of the unanimous protests of all parties and sections in this country? On the Indo-Burma pact, Mr. Manu Subedar gave expression to the only correct national view to take, viz., that the pact should be between Indians and Burmans, or between Governments responsible respectively to these peoples who have lived in amity and who have contracted many ties together and who do not want to be separated from one another. He pointed out the absurdity of the demand for Indian interests being safeguarded and guaranteed by reserve powers to be exercised at the hands of the Governor of Burma to be appointed by the British Cabinet. India is resisting the demand for such safeguards on behalf of British trade and interests in this country, and India cannot be a party either to the exploitation of Burma or to economic restrictions over the rights of the Burmese legislature. The foundations of useful reciprocity lie in mutual goodwill and trust. It is as correct a test in the relationship between England and India as it is in the relationship between India and Burma of the future, if the two are forcibly separated against the protests from both sides.

The business community in India will be grateful to Mr. Manu Subedar for the clear lead which he has given in respect of trade relations with maritime States. The hardship of Viramgam and other customs lines is not felt merely by passengers, but is also a serious handicap to trade. There are at present prevalent various practices in relation to imports coming from various Indian States and in respect of articles originally imported and articles wholly or partly manufactured in such Indian States. Additional evils from which States in Western India suffer seriously are the prohibitory orders and heavy duties against goods coming from certain States. The net result is a confusion. It is a displacement of the original trade by trade, which is subsidised, which

is the result of monopoly, and for which the consuming public in all the States have to pay heavily. The prime source of this confusion is the inability of the Government of India to come to a just settlement with maritime States. The scramble for extra revenue, direct or indirect, legitimate or illegitimate, has proceeded too far and the result is not edifying either to the States or to the Government of India. Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out that the problem was being handled by the Political Department as if it was a political issue pure and simple, which it certainly is not. It is really an economic issue of great urgency, which demands a settlement in the interests of all parties concerned and of that trade revival, to which everybody is looking forward. We trust the Government will pay heed to the voice of commerce and of public opinion and will secure an early examination of the position, not as a political issue but as a vital economic need of the country.

Unfortunately, this controversy between the maritime States and the Government of India, which is of long standing and which is capable of being examined and settled on its own merits, is now being mixed up with the proposed Federation. Even if the Federation were delayed for another decade, is it seriously suggested that the trade of the country should be cut up with arbitrary customs regulations enforced by numerous small units, each acting independently? Is the tax-payer in British India going to watch silently, while States put their hands into the pockets of the British Indian consumer in a direct way under the protection of an archaic and obsolete treaty, or indirectly by secret rebates and lax customs administration and by taking advantage of the clause, which permits goods manufactured in Indian States to enter British India free of duty? We join with Mr. Manu Subedar in the emphasis, which he laid on the fact that no injustice should be done to any Indian State, because we believe that the foundations of lasting settlement cannot be laid on unjust and arbitrary decisions. But we also share the view, that a trade settlement is wanted with the maritime States of Western India promptly and without any reference to the Federation, which may or may not come, or which certainly may be delayed for an indefinite time. The settlement should be on the basis that there shall be no levy of duty on goods moving inside the frontier of India. We do not think the relative apportionment of revenues arising from the consumption basis, or from the geographical importance of any particular State, presents a problem which is inso-

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU

An Indian To His Finger-Tips

(By M. C. Chagla).

Pandit Motilal was undoubtedly one of India's greatest sons. It is true that he warmed both his hands at the fire of life. But then he was all the greater for having lived his life in all its fullness and vigour. He suffered neither from the ascetic saintliness—which transforms every political question into a problem of ethics—of Gandhiji, nor from the stark, unbending, unaccommodating idealism of his distinguished son, Jawaharlal. He was essentially a man of the world, and confined his activities to the mundane plane without making essays into the region of the spirit. At the same time there was no man who loved his country more or who more intensely felt and more passionately resented the humiliation of subjection. And at the altar of patriotism no man made a greater sacrifice. To one who was accustomed to a life of splendour and luxury life in prison must have been hell on earth. And it is the prison that killed him.

Incapable Of Thinking Communally

I deem it as one of the greatest privileges I have ever enjoyed that I had the honour of working with him on the Nehru Report when it was under discussion at Lucknow. We were both, along with some other delegates, the guests of the Maharajah of Mah-mudabad. During those days I came in constant contact with him. There was no question we discussed—whether it concerned a matter of detail or involved a vital principle—in which he indicated the slightest trace of a communal mind or a sectarian bias. He was frankly incapable of thinking communally. He was an Indian to his finger tips, and in everything he thought or did his country came before his community. He was very often oblivious of the fact that he belonged to a particular community in India. There cannot be a greater calamity of his memory than to suggest—as has been suggested—that the Nehru Report was a pro-Hindu document. He thought, then and some of us still think that it was the best and most equitable settlement of the Minority problem.

The country finds itself in a political morass to-day. Between self-glorification on the one hand and self-deception on the other we do not see our way out of it. It is on occasions like this that we miss the acumen, the astuteness and the practical wisdom of a man like Motilalji.

luble, and we certainly think that there is much to be gained for all sections concerned in a prompt settlement. If the Government of India find the Princes unwilling to enter the Federation, they must realise that the spirit of oneness, which should exist between the populations of the Indian States and British India, is being cut across by archaic regulations and by the interminable delays to which all matters handled by the Political Department of the Government of India are subjected. Mr. Manu Subedar has certainly picked out a problem that requires prompt attention, and the solution of which is bound to react extremely favourably on the economic revival, for which everybody is waiting, and on the materials welfare of the people, which is a matter of grave concern, according to their own professions, alike to the Princes and to the authorities in British India.

"Secunderabad Racing Scandal"

In our issue of January 27th we stated in the report of the action taken by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, regarding incidents which occurred at the Secunderabad Races in August last, that "Mr. Noor-mahomed Beg Mahomed, the well-known owner, has also been disqualified in connection with the Secunderabad Racing Scandal".

We very much regret having been misled into publishing this statement and offer Mr. Noor-mahomed Begmahomed our apologies for the error.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Though India Has Made Britain, She Has Made Less Progress In Education In 177 Years Of British Rule Than Russia During The Last 17 Years

From
Our Own Correspondent

(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Oxford Town Hall was filled for the meeting which was addressed by Sir Samuel Hoare on Wednesday night. It was the largest political gathering in Oxford for some years.

At the entrance to the Town Hall the Labour undergraduates endeavoured to distribute "anti" literature to the crowd. There was an echo of this when Sir Samuel Hoare, after he had spoken for just under an hour, set out to answer the large number of questions which had been collected by the stewards. The first question was: What truth is there in the statement, circulated in the hall over the name of the Oxford University Labour Club that "far from improving the conditions of the Indian people, their condition is steadily growing worse."

Sir Samuel Hoare's reply was: My answer to that is that it is untrue.

Hoare's Clean Slate

Sir Samuel Hoare was interrupted several times during the course of his speech but one of them caused by an undergraduate was a surprise even to Sir Samuel. The speaker had declared that none of the critics of the scheme had brought forward an alternative scheme, and that, indeed, no alternative scheme existed. A man in the front row interjected the question: "What about the Simon Commission?" Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "Every living member of the Simon Commission has determined to go as far as we and

my second answer is that the Simon Commission could not, within the terms of their reference, make a comprehensive scheme, because they were debarred from dealing with the All-India Federation and the Princes of India."

"The Bill," said Sir Samuel in this speech, "has behind it a great conception—the conception of an all-India Federation. We are not writing on a clean sheet of paper. We have been writing on paper already covered with the history of the past, its policies and pledges, its failures and successes, its personalities and its politics. We have been writing upon paper covered also with the hard facts of the present day, the differences of race and religion, the newness of Asia to many of the development of Western civilization, the obligations that result both to India and Great Britain from this unique partnership that has bound together an Asiatic continent of 350,000,000 and an industrial island in the North Sea."

His Claim

Sir Samuel commended the Government's India Bill in the following words: "I am no facile optimist, but I believe that we will show to the world that British Parliamentary Government is still instinct with life and filled with vigour. If we succeed we shall have achieved something never before effected in any period of Indian history, something that was never reached even in the greatest days of the Moghul Empire. We shall have united

Indians in an all-India federation, in which Indian Princes and British Indian public men, Moslems and Hindus, Sikhs and Christians can work together for Indian progress, prosperity and prestige within the great circle of the Commonwealth of the British Empire."

Dealing with the Indian critics, the Secretary of State for India said that the Indian Congress seemed already to have exhausted the last word in the vocabulary of political criticism. The Congress from the start has repudiated the right of British Parliament to draw up an Indian constitution, and had demanded a Constituent Assembly free to make any scheme that it desired. "Nine Indians out of ten," he observed, "know that such an assembly would never reach an agreement. The point I wish to emphasise is that the Congress will object with the greatest possible vigour to any proposal that Parliament makes, whether they be these proposals or any others."

Die-hard Smoke-Screen

According to "Oxford Mail" Sir Samuel met criticisms of his Indian Constitution Bill in a most facile manner. There were criticisms, said Sir Samuel, on both sides. On the one hand, Lord Lloyd and company said that the Bill was a "surrender." On the other hand, Left Wing critics regarded the Bill as reaction. The two points of view were contradicted and, therefore, cancelled out. Commenting on this argument of the India Secretary, the "Oxford Mail" thought that ac-

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

SYKES'S AFOLOGIA

Sir Frederick Sykes' letter to the "Times" is misleading, and we only hope it is not deliberately so. The features of the new so-called "Constitution" are not features of democracy—and there is no such thing as "progressive democracy" in the sense of the term as used by British apologists of the new "Constitution." They are on the contrary the characteristic and distinctive features of dictatorship and foreign domination.

Sir Frederick asserts that "Dominion Status is a natural growth and cannot be conferred." He evidently forgets the younger "Dominions," South Africa and Ireland to whom Britain yielded Dominion Status, in one case, in good grace. In the other in bad grace. Sir Frederick's last observation, as reported by Reuters, is really the most material. It begs the fundamental question "What right has Britain to sit in judgment on the fitness or otherwise of India?" It is, by the way, remarkable also how Britishers ignore their own proud maxim "good government is no substitute for self-government."

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

Sir Samuel Hoare's defence of the ban imposed on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's book by the Government of India—and with his approval—is on the face of it unsatisfactory. In reply to Colonel Wedgwood he said that the action was taken on the ground that it tended generally to encourage methods of terrorism or direct action. Sir Samuel insisted that he had read the book and went on to justify his trust in the men on the spot by imagining possible terrorist outrages as resulting from the circulation of the book. We accept Sir Samuel's word that he has read the book. But his conclusion is quite inaccurate. Reviews of the book that have reached India—particularly Mr. J. T. Gwynn's notice in the "Manchester Guardian"—clearly contradict his statement that it tends "generally to encourage methods of terrorism." As to direct action, we are not aware that the Government have declared every

kind of direct action as illegal and encouragement to it as calling for executive suppression. Sir Samuel evaded the question whether he would prohibit all "dangerous" books. The evasion means that Sir Samuel was conscious of having used the word "dangerous" rashly and loosely.

STATESMEN'S OPPORTUNITY.

As we hoped Germany had not reacted unfavourably to the London agreement, Sir John Simon stated in the Commons that she would regard the proposals as the basis for negotiation. There is also, of course, the report that "Germany will not return to Geneva until the principle of equality is granted." But, as has been quite rightly suggested, equality is implicit in the aerial convention and the rest can be satisfactorily settled through a guarantee that the right which Germany claims will automatically follow on her return to the League of Nations. We have no doubt that the "German" aspect of the London Agreement will meet with success soon. But what about the "armament" aspect of it? The aerial Convention is warmly welcomed everywhere as an air Locarno. It is quite possibly that. But we are afraid that it may not be more than that. The Convention is being discussed and praised in terms of aggression, defence, security guarantee and so on. It does not appear to have occurred, at least so far, to any of the European statesmen to use the Convention as a starting point for another disarmament effort. For, unless this is done the Convention will fall as Locarno has fallen and, as the "Pravda" suggests, it will only result in a general international armament race.

SELFISH.

British politicians are so much accustomed to have things their own way in India that they are not a little disconcerted at the rejection of the Indo-British Pact by the Legislative Assembly. In the selfish spirit which has marked the attitude of several

of them towards the Indian reforms Mr. S. S. Hammersley seriously asks in the Commons if the British are justified in still "relying wholly on the policy of goodwill in respect of the protection of the livelihood of so many of our people in view of the Assembly's rejection of the Trade Agreement and practically unanimously hostile press comments on it." Evidently he suggests further safeguards for British traders in the proposed reforms. If the British politicians go still further and withdraw the whole scheme on account of Indians not exhibiting that species of goodwill which British traders desire, they will be doing a real service to India. It will not be long then before they will have saner ideas of goodwill.

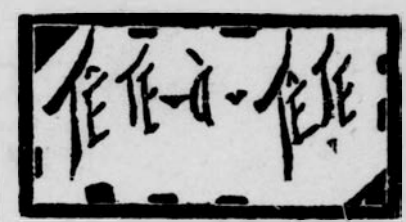
REDUCE TAX BURDENS

The Government of India have announced that the remaining 5 per cent cut in the salaries of Government servants will be restored with effect from April next. Ordinarily such an announcement would have been made at the time of presenting the Budget for the ensuing year. But it must be presumed that Government are extremely anxious to reassure their servants on this score. The full restoration of the cut was made conditional on an appreciable improvement in the Government's financial position. If Government now feel that there is such an improvement, it is their duty first and foremost to reduce the heavy tax burdens under which the poor people are groaning at a time when the prevailing depression does not give them even a bare subsistence. If Government cannot do that, it will be insufferably scandalous to take more from the poor than necessary in order to be able to restore the salaries of the better-placed Government servants.

PRESS VIEWS

Scrap It

What should the Government do after the rejection by the Assembly by a decisive majority of votes of the Indo-British trade agreement? In our view the so-called agreement should be scrapped and an attempt should be made in consultation with British and Indian commercial opinion, to arrive at another agreement based on reciprocity. The "Times" has been pleased to describe the decision of the Assembly as a typical example of the responsibility of the Indian Legislature under the present constitution. It would be far more correct to say that the Assembly has acted as it has done because of the irresponsibility of the Govern-



The Government of India as also Provincial Governments have decided to restore the cuts imposed in the salaries of Government servants as from April 1. The joke, of course, is on the people—sorry, peoples of India.

Many important things happened on Monday last. But if you were asked to name the most important you would fail because you have, we are quite sure of it, missed it. You may urge Sir Frederick Sykes' letter to the "Times," or historic developments during the Anglo-French talks or even the J.P.C. debate in the Assembly—the will be the nearest approach though.

But you will be wrong. As we say, you have missed it. For, did you know that His Highness the Aga Khan arrived to stay at the Viceroy's House on Monday?

Mr. Bhulabai Desai is reported to have said in his J.P.C. speech that there was plenty of Indian ability to conduct a system of self-government.

The report is silent on the point, but we do hope all members on the right of the Chair shouted in chorus "question"—led by Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir Joseph Bore, of course.

According to Mr. Fazlul Haq "British rule has also given us chronic poverty, deflated Treasury and shattered credit."

The charge, implying the existence of more items than those actually enumerated, is exaggerated and uncharitable.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S HUMOUR

Talk Of Revolution.
—"Times of India."
We agree. But we are not sure that Sir Henry Craik will.

"I say you cannot give too much to Indian Princes," shouted the Maulana.

He is quite right. Whatever you give them would be too little.

By the way we are not surprised that the orator of the 'chhota' Qabristan was a bit nervous.

The Assembly is a bigger place. And we are also glad the honourable members favoured him with exceptional indulgence. He deserves it what with his confessions and his threats.

An interesting duel appears to have taken place between Mr. Satyapuri and Sir Joseph Bore on Monday in connection with an Indo-Burma agreement negotiations and when asked which Labour representatives had been consulted on the question of immigration of Labour in Burma, Sir Joseph Bore promptly replied: "My friend Sir Frank Noyce." (Laughter.)

Now, a sense of humour is a blessing from the gods, but it must not be allowed to dominate the sense of truth. Poor Sir Joseph's quite truthful answer should have been greeted with genuine applause instead of laughter.

Commenting on the J.P.C. scheme, the "Daily Herald" of London remarks: "Such fettered freedom is neither responsible government nor self-government."

But it is British. And that is about all that matters. Lord Rothermere has now positively become a Bothermere nuisance to their Highnesses the Princes of India. He has sent another cable to them and we fear that the infliction will continue. Can their Highnesses not appeal to the Paramount Power for protection against threatening and black-mailing by telegram?

"You have only called one constable," said the man accused of being disorderly: "I want to hear the second constable's evidence." "There wasn't a second constable present," said the policeman. "You'll excuse me, but I distinctly saw him," persisted the prisoner. "Yes, that's why you're here," was the reply.

ment which refused to take the Indian commercial opinion into confidence. The attitude adopted by the British Government in the matter offers a strong contrast to that adopted by the Government of India. The former was in constant touch with the representatives of British commerce and was guided by their opinion, whereas the latter kept the representatives of Indian commerce at arm's length.—"Leader".

Moscow Forecasts Armament Race LONDON PACT REACTIONS

American Observers See In It Gradual Break Up Of Versailles Treaty

(Special Cable)

SCPTICISM characterises the Soviet reception of the Anglo-French Agreement.

Only Clear Thing

The "Pravda" in an article regards it suspiciously, remarking that the only clear thing about it is the evidence of a desire which Britain has developed to take a hand in questions agitating the Continent.

Armament Race

It adds that if the pact were effected, it will result in Germany's re-armament, and a general international armament race.

U. S. IMPRESSED WITH ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

Some Foresee Gradual Break-up Of Versailles Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The Anglo-French Agreement has favourably impressed diplomatic circles, though Government officials exhibit the usual reticence on European developments. Some observers feel that a way is opened for the resumption of the disarmament conference, and that the agreement, as a recognition of the realities. Some even predict a gradual break up of the Versailles Treaty. —Reuter.

FLANDIN PLEASED WITH AGREEMENT

PARIS, Feb. 4. The fact that his Cabinet has received the Anglo-French Agreement with satisfaction is announced by M. Flaminio broad-casting to-night. He added the coalition air forces ought to assure a clear superiority, which nobody dare attack. —Reuter.

BELGIUM TO JOIN AERIAL CONVENTION

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4. The Cabinet has unanimously recognised it to be a great advantage to Belgium to participate in the proposed aerial convention after the Foreign Minister, M. Hymans had given an account of his conversations with the French and British Ambassadors regarding the London conversations. —Reuter.

MORE POWERS FOR HERR HITLER

New Decree Gives Him Right To Commute Death Sentences

(SPECIAL CABLE.) BERLIN, Feb. 4. The power to commute death sentences is henceforth vested in Herr Hitler under a decree issued to-night dealing with the prerogative of mercy. Herr Hitler will also have power to pardon members of the army and navy whose sentences exceed three months imprisonment. Several other decrees issued mark a further step towards reorganisation of the Reich, and the gradual abolition of independence of the formal federal states.

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST BOLIVIA

Sweden Obeys League's Gran Chaco Committee

GENEVA, Feb. 4. Sweden is the first nation to lift the arms embargo against Bolivia in accordance with the recommendation of the League's Gran Chaco Committee on January 16 in view of Paraguay's refusal to accept the declaration while Bolivia is so willing. Recommendation proposed that the embargo on Paraguay is to continue. The British and French Governments have agreed to accept the Gran Chaco Committee's proposals and will make further communications regarding minor points of the proposals. —Reuter's Special.

DUKE LEAVES FOR SAMOA

SUVA, Feb. 5. H. M. S. "Australia" with the Duke of Gloucester, aboard has left for Samoa. —Reuter.

TORY PANIC AT DELHI VERDICT

Special Private Meeting Of Lancashire M.P.'s Convened

LONDON, Feb. 4. A special private meeting of the Lancashire Conservative members of the House of Commons is summoned to-morrow to consider the Indian Trade Agreement. The Indian hostility thereto has aroused misgivings of many Lancashire members of Commons, who declare its reception is all the more disturbing by reason of the benefits which the agreement confers on India, and on account of the evidence of practical good-will which had been forthcoming from the Lancashire cotton industry, notably, the arrangements for increased use of Indian cotton.

Mr. Hammersley, Chairman of the Lancashire Conservative members of the House of Commons, in a special whip summoning the meeting, emphasises the importance of the matter to Lancashire and the surrounding counties and says the attitude of the Assembly and the press in India calls in question the effectiveness of the policy of good-will.

It is understood that the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has considered the agreement and felt unable to approve it in view of the developments in India. —Reuter.

PRINCES TOLD TO STAND FIRM

Rothermere Wants Them To Resist Policy Of Surrender

LONDON, Feb. 5. Lord Rothermere has again cabled to to-day's leader in "The Daily Mail", which says it is for the Princes to make their choice. If they stand firm the India Bill will be dropped like a hot brick by the Government. The rapidly growing host of British people who are determined not to permit the triumph of defeatism in India, will lose all sympathy with them if they take the fatal step of associating themselves with the policy of surrender expounded in Delhi. —Reuter.

WEST AUSTRALIAN SECESSION

LONDON, Feb. 4. The House of Commons, without a debate, has agreed to the appointment of a joint committee of both the Houses to report whether the West Australian secession petition may be properly received by the Parliament.

The House of Lords passed a resolution on the same terms on January 31. —Reuter

SUSPENSION OF TRADING

Chicago 'Change Prepares For Gold Clause Verdict

(SPECIAL CABLE.) CHICAGO, Feb. 4. The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a resolution authorising the President or Vice-Presidents temporarily to suspend trading, if the gold clause decision is issued during the trading hours.



The annual rally of the Bombay Girl-Guides took place on Monday evening at the Cooperage, Lady Brabourne presiding. The Countess of Athlone, who was the guest of honour, is seen receiving salute of the guides.

"REMOVE BAN ON RED SHIRTS"

(Continued from page 1).

primarily intended for social service and remove the ban imposed on them. It was against all principles of British administration that for the fault of one or two individuals, the whole organisation should be treated like that. The opposition to this resolution which came from the nominated section of the House could only be regarded as a counsel of despair.

METCALFE'S VISION!

Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary who was Deputy Commissioner at Peshawar when the Kudal Khidmatgars organization was formed by the Khan brothers gave instances of violence with which certain members were reported to have been connected, and said that if the Red-Shirt movement were allowed to be resuscitated there would be fresh attempts to overturn the Government and re-introduce a reign of disorder.

Mr. Metcalfe proceeding quoted from a recent report that had been officially received in which a lambardar's brother and sister had been killed by members of the red-shirt organization because that lambardar had given information to Government.

RED SHIRTS' PLEDGE

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani said that the objects of the organisation were to bring about unity between different tribes of the Frontier and stop them from committing crime. Oaths were taken by members of the organisation that they would always obey law and order in the name of service for the freedom of country and that they would remain non-violent in thought and deed and always protect the oppressed from the oppressor, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested on April 23, 1930, along with other Red Shirts and taken to Nowshera where he was convicted and sentenced to three years under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation—a section meant for robbers and outlaws. (Congress cries of shame). In the month of May, a posse of soldiers surrounded a village and did not allow people even to ease themselves and in some cases they were thrown out of their houses. (Mr. Metcalfe: I am extremely sorry for that).

"IN NAME OF LAW AND ORDER"

Mr. Sherwani proceeding said that Government despatched troops to villages, drove the people out and made them stand in the sultry sun and placed heavy stones on them. (Mr. Metcalfe: No, No.) Mr. Sherwani held that the excesses which had been committed in the name of law and order were such that, if they were recorded in history future generations would cry shame, shame on the Government. Mr. Sherwani emphasised that the Khudal Khidmatgars' Organisation was a peaceful body and pleaded that the ban on it might be removed by the Government even as Government had done in the case of the U. P. Provincial Congress committee.

PLEA FOR FAIR-PLAY

After lunch interval, Sir Muhammad Yakub emphasised that the administration of the law should be even and undiscriminating. He was not one of those who pressed on the Government to remove the ban on Congress but when the ban was removed, Red-shirts should have been treated alike. If in the little province where 75 per cent of military expenditure was incurred and in spite of the presence of the large number of military forces Government could not carry on with ordinary law and wanted extraordinary laws to deal with one small organization, then it reflected a great deal upon the capacity of the Government and not upon that organization in a country that had not backed the cause of the Khudal Khidmatgars and he wished Government would make this gesture which would be appreciated by the entire Muslim community.

Dr. Banerjee lent support on behalf of the Hindus of Bengal.

"ELECTRIFIED DUMMIES" Dr. Khan who was cheered when he rose to make his maiden speech said, that he was the first elected member of the Frontier Province. Hitherto, Frontier problems were always scrutinised through coloured glasses presented by those nominated by the Government to misrepresent facts. (Mr. Sher Muhammad Khan: "question"). Dr. Khan: "You are a nominated member." Sher Muhammad Khan: "Sir Abdul Qayum was a better representative than you are." Dr. Khan: "My brief experience of this House has given me the impression that nominated members are electrified dummies. President: "Order, Order." Dr. Khan: "Then I will say that they receive inspiration from the master at whose beck and call they are."

SERVANTS OF HUMANITY.

Continuing, Dr. Khan said that he would not go into the details. The Khudal Khidmatgars were servants of humanity irrespective of race. He asked why Father Elwin, a seeker after truth was turned out of the province and gave Miss Wilkinson's opinion that she had never seen such orderly behaviour as that of the people at Charsada when called upon by leaders to disperse.

PROOF OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Continuing, Dr. Khan admitted that Mr. Metcalfe when in the Frontier was sympathetic. The speaker's object was to show that the movement was non-violent. Volunteers who picketed the Charsada liquor shops were ill-treated and even made stark naked (Cries shame) but there was not a single scratch on the police. A meeting took place at Utmanzal. A lathi charge did not disperse them. Firing then started without official order. Two were killed and thirty wounded. Even the people didn't move and there was not a single scratch on the police. Wasn't that a demonstration of non-violence? (Applause).

Once the police misled by an informer came to a village and killed some volunteers by accident. The villagers disarmed the police. When the Khudal Khidmatgar leaders came the next day the police were restored their uniforms and rifles and allowed to go in safety. (Applause) and Government's offer for compensation was refused because the volunteers were pledged to take no reward. (Applause).

Dr. Khan recalled the Simon Commission's remark about the Frontier "the inherent right of man to smoke in a powder magazine must be curtailed," and said

"we started the movement to convert the Frontier into a peaceful House."

EMBODIMENT OF CHRIST.

He quoted extensively from Burney's book "The Naked Fakir" in which Mr. Burney who lived as the guest of the head of the C.I.D. described the Red Shirt movement as peaceful and its leader as the embodiment of Christ. (Cheers). As to Government's allegation that volunteers marched in formations the speaker asked what was wrong about it? Government's statement that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's nephew refused to pay land revenue was not true.

Concluding Dr. Khan assured the House that the Red Shirt movement was non-violent. They had love for everybody including even the Nawab Major Ahmed Nawaz Khan (cheers).

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Home Member replying to the debate congratulated Dr. Khan on his moderation and recalled the wise words of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that they may differ without rancour. The Frontier territory was such that the Simon Commission's remark was eminently true. Men lived in hills armed to the teeth and ever ready to raid and even engage in regular war. The responsibility for peace in that territory was solely of the executive which could not be shared with the Assembly.

The Home Member denied the charge of unfair discrimination and said that a number of other organizations were still unlawful, some in Bengal, many in Bombay and some in other Provinces. If the Red Shirt organization was a part of the Congress machine, it was up to the Congress to show that it did in fact observe its rules of non-violence and discipline. Facts proved the contrary. It

was true that the movement was started for social reform, but gradually became revolutionary and violent in its methods and was determined to turn the British out of India. Professions of non-violence were absolutely lip professions. (Dr. Khan: Question) The Chief Commissioner gave numerous instances of violence which he said, had been published and for three years had not been challenged. Dr. Khan: We were in jail.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Sir Henry Craik: "Hundreds of your people are out of jail. Our evidence shows that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was inciting the tribes beyond our border to rebel against our authority. He encouraged one section of the tribes led by the notorious Haji of Turangzal, a close relation of Khan Abdul Gaffar, to bring a lashkar of 700 men (Dr. Khan: Ask Mr. Metcalfe). He encouraged the tribesmen to raid our territory." The Home Member said that when the reforms were introduced in the Frontier, the Government made an attempt to create an atmosphere but Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan repeatedly refused to see the Chief Commissioner. On the contrary, he went about preaching racial hatred, rebellion and declared definitely that his object was to turn the British out of India, if necessary by force.

Proceeding Sir Henry Craik referred to the staging of a drama of a seditious character and said that though afterwards there was a lull for sometime it was followed by a recrudescence of trouble in December 1931. Sir Henry Craik speaking in an emphatic tone affirmed that the Red Shirts were not non-violent, that the organisation aimed at complete independence meaning forcible ejection of the British Government. It was engaged in inflaming the trans-frontier tribesmen against the British Government. It encouraged people not to pay taxes. On the other hand, Government proceeded with reforms which were inaugurated in 1932. The recent elections to the Assembly, which returned Dr. Khan, were perfectly peaceful. Dr. Khan was free to return to his province whenever he liked.

LIKE EAGLES!

Concluding, Sir Henry Craik reminded the House of the dangers of taking risk with the 'Afridis' or other tribesmen, who like an eagle were only ready to pounce upon their prey. If the tribesmen suspected any sign of weakness on the part of the British Government they would not hesitate to take advantage of it. The Government were not going to allow that to happen. (Applause).

DESAI REFUTES THEM

Mr. Desai, Leader of the Opposition, asked the House not to be deceived by the picture cleverly painted by Sir Henry Craik. The seditious section was so wide that anyone who said that the Government was not ideal would be guilty under it. The speech of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, mentioned by the Home Member, merely referred 'inter alia' to their educational efforts and pointed out how their progress was obstructed by the strong hand of Government in dispersing their schools. As one who was closely associated with Khan Abdul Gaffar

far prior to his arrest, Mr. Desai said that he was truthful and just and prepared to suffer the worst in order that truth might prevail.

STATESMANSHIP DEMANDS IT

Mr. Jinnah reminded the House that Sir Henry Craik did not mention the activities of Red Shirts in 1933 and 1934. No movement of a gigantic character could remain absolutely non-violent. And, was there not a case of blunder on the part of the Government as well, which Mr. Metcalfe had accepted? What was the use of continuing old rancour? Statesmanship demanded that Government should respond to All-India feeling expressed in the House and win the Frontier people and restore real peace and goodwill. Had they not made peace with Germans? If Government were victors, then it became all the more incumbent on them to be lenient towards the vanquished. The House divided on the resolution which was carried by 73 against 46.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS ON "SALARY CUTS"

Why Not Govt. Wait? Asks Satyamurti

Mr. Ranga asked a supplementary question whether it was not a fact that, whereas the Ceylonese were admissible to the Indian Civil Service, Indians were not admitted to the Ceylon Civil Service, and whether the Government of India had urged a reciprocal privilege.

Mr. Balpat replied that the matter was already under consideration. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Sir Muhammad Yakub asked a number of questions why the B.B. and C.I. Railway did not give concessions to pilgrims in the same way as the E. I. Railway did. Mr. P. R. Rau replied that railways gave no concessions for pilgrimage as such but reduced the rates whenever they were satisfied that there would be an increase in revenue.

A number of questions from Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed attacked the present system of giving contract for the supply of "coolies" at Railway stations and asked whether Mr. Rau himself had not paid more than fixed rates to "coolies" who had to make large payments to contractors.

Mr. Rau said that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed was not entitled to enquire about his (Rau's) private experience.

Mr. Joshi suggested that Government should undertake the work for themselves.

Mr. Rau said that hitherto the Government had not considered the question of undertaking departmental work for porters, but would now consider it. In replying to Mr. Lalchand Navai Raj, Mr. Rau said that it had been decided not to reimpose emergency cuts from pay when they cease on the 31st March. Company managed railways would be advised to follow State managed railways in this matter.

"WAIT AND SEE"

Mr. B. Das, "Will the Government

(Continued on Page 8)

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR Financial Independence

The elections have come and gone. And we are all hoping, no matter which party has won, to get a Government that will reduce our living expenses.

But, aside from political issues, nothing can mean as much to you as casting your vote for financial independence right now.

And there is no better way to do this than by your taking out a Life Policy of this old and conservative Company established in 1907 for dependable insurance by late Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt.

Full Particulars from:

G. L. Desai, B.A., Life Manager

The Indian Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

11, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Unification Of Karnatak

NEED FOR SUSTAINED AGITATION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Karnatak Unification question has been agitating the minds of the Karnatak people for a very long time. The claim of Karnatak for a separate province is very strong indeed. The Nehru Report supported its claim. The Congress has also approved of the idea. The other political parties in and outside Karnatak have great sympathy for the aspirations of Karnatak to become a separate province but the Government of Bombay has been quite unsympathetic about this. The present Governor and his predecessor Sir Frederick Sykes both in their speeches at Dharwar said that this idea of a separate Karnatak province is not at present possible. The Government seems to discourage this idea on account of financial difficulties, but it should be noted that it has been proved by facts and figures by Karnatak Leaders that Karnatak, if formed into a separate province, will be a self-sufficient and efficiently-administered province.

According to the new reforms Sind and Orissa will be separate provinces. As is well known the claim of Karnatak for a separate province is much older than either of these two. But even so, they have gone ahead of us and secured their object, when the prospect of Karnatak becoming a separate province, is not even distantly visible.

One extremely unfortunate thing is this: the recommendations of the J.P. Committee make the question of Karnatak much more difficult than hitherto, because hereafter the initiative for forming a new Governor's Province in India will be in the hands of the Parliament in England. The present Government of India Act provided that the Governor-General with the assent of the Secretary of State for India previously obtained could by notification form and declare a new province, whenever the Local Government and Local Legislature demanded such a new province. Thus in the case of Karnatak the Bombay Government and the Bombay Legislature had had the prime initiative in this matter so far. But hereafter the initiative will lie in the hands of Parliament which is six thousand miles away from here and which takes little interest in our domestic matters. Therefore there must be sustained agitation in Karnatak to get these new recommendations scrapped.

One more point I want to touch; it is well known that the sixtieth anniversary of the great Vijayanagar Kingdom is to be celebrated at Hampi in the year 1936 and as a preliminary to this the second session of the Vijayanagar Conference has just been held at Raichur. The importance of holding these celebrations cannot be over-emphasised. They will awaken the patriotism and love of the Karnatak people for their own country and culture and these celebrations should give a great stimulus to the movement of Karnatak Unification. Not only this the Vijayanagar Celebrations should be an eye-opener not only to Karnatak but to the whole of India. It was Vijayanagar which preserved Hindu Culture when the same had been seriously threatened by foreign aggressors and it was that kingdom which encouraged the growth of every branch of art and science within its realm. The memory of such a great Empire is worth being kept alive in every home in India.—Yours etc.,

M. S. SARDAR.

Tairsee's Question For Municipal Commissioner

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I am glad to see Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, entering the list of your correspondents. As he did not reply to me I naturally thought he had taken no action. Beyond saying that five of the list were found alive, he does not say what action he took to prevent the dead voting. Did he take any action on the "general" complaint that many of the dead were on the list, if so, did he ask the Health Department to scrutinize the 'whole list' and with what result? Will he say what he did in that respect and whether on the new list are not names who are dead and were dead also when four years back a previous list was made. How did these dead keep alive for a period of 4 years for the purpose of voting.

Did the Commissioner make any enquiry about other matters brought to his attention? Will

he say what action he took to prevent elections being held in a way all agree in saying was scandalous?—Yours, etc.,
L. R. TAIRSEE,
Nasik Feb. 5.

Impersonations At Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—As a move is contemplated to test the legality of the recent Bombay Municipal elections, I appeal, through your valued columns, to all those, who are directly or indirectly interested or aggrieved and are in possession of proofs of "impersonations, etc." and are prepared voluntarily to come forward with the evidence, immediately to communicate at the address given below, stating the nature of evidence they can furnish. It is hoped that all those who raised such a hue and cry in the Press or in private about impersonation and other malpractices in the last elections will not rest satisfied merely with these outbursts in papers or leaving some one else to do the job, but boldly come forward to help the move. The communications should be addressed to:—
S. B. PATIL,
Headmaster,
Tendolkar English School,
Opp. Byculia Station,
Delisle Road, Byculia.

My detailed suggestions as to how to stop impersonation in future elections, I reserve for a future occasion.—Yours, etc.,
ANTI-HUMBUB VOTER,
February 5.

Small-pox And Sanitation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Health Officer is convicted out of his own mouth! In a communique published in the newspapers on Saturday, Dr. Nerulker says that "most of the small-pox cases reported are from Dhoi Talao and Fanaswadi" and that "persons affected are from lower and poorer classes." They you are! The bye-lanes of Marine Lines at Dhoi Talao are notoriously filthy. The houses in this locality are dark, the air in and around dwellings is impure, and streets are unclean (owing to 'kuchra'-refuse—in poor quarters of the city not being removed twice daily as is the case in 'burra-sahib' localities but only once). The poor people owing to their poverty due to miserable wages have to eat bad food which, coupled with their filthy surroundings, weaken their bodies and thus the poor are rendered liable to catch small-pox, plague fever and other diseases. Vaccination is irrelevant. Pumping vaccine—filth into the body vitiates blood and weakens the resistance power of the human system to disease. It is to be hoped that Dr. Nerulker, the Health Officer, will learn the lesson which his own report teaches. No filth, no small-pox. Get rid of the filth and you get rid of the disease. The cause—filth—being removed, the effect—small-pox—ceases. Why resort to vaccination at all? Let the health officer do his part of keeping the localities of the poor clean by the removal of 'kuchra' twice daily, instead of once as hitherto, from streets where the poor dwell as he does from streets where the rich dwell, and small-pox and plague will trouble no more. The first duty of the new Corporation should be to provide sufficient and increasing number of carts and sweepers to take away 'kuchra' from poor quarters of the city.—Yours etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

TYABJI FOR BOMBAY HIGH COURT

NEW DELHI, February 5.
Under sub-section (2) (1) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Hon. Justice Fazl Badruddin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as additional judge of the Bombay High Court from March 1, 1935 to February 29, 1936, both days inclusive.—A.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST CHAIRMANSHIP

BOMBAY, February 5.
Speculation is rife that Mr. Vice, the present President of the Tariff Board is likely to be appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in place of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe.—United Press.

PASSAGES-AT-ARMS IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7).

ment also remove the surcharges on other taxes?"

Sir James Grigg: "I will ask the member to wait and see."

Mr. B. Das: "Why did not the Finance Member wait?"

Sir J. Grigg: "Because it was impossible to prepare the railway budget until the question of the restoration of cuts was decided."

Mr. B. Das: "What about the promise given by the Finance Member's predecessor that both the questions would be considered simultaneously?"

THE MAIN REASON

Sir J. Grigg: "I am aware of my predecessor's pledge."

Mr. Satyamurti: "Has the financial position so considerably improved as to justify restoration of the cut?"

Mr. Rau: "I will ask the honourable member to wait till the budget speech."

Mr. Satyamurti: "Why did not the Government wait? What is the reason which has made them restore the cut?"

Sir J. Grigg: "The main reason is the pledge given by the Government of India on numerous occasions."

Mr. Satyamurti: "I see he is not prepared to give an answer."

RAILWAY FREIGHT

Mr. Lalchand Navarai asked if Government had considered the desirability of reducing freight rates on Railways in order to meet motor competition.

Mr. P. R. Rau replied that Railways had constantly under examination the question of making such adjustments as circumstances called for. For example on the N. W. Railway third class passenger fares had been reduced and one day return journey third class tickets introduced between certain stations. Similarly rates for parcel traffic had been quoted from and to certain stations to prevent diversion of traffic to road.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty and Mr. Ranga enquired if in pursuance of this policy the Central Government had addressed all local Governments.

Sir Frank Noyce: No, not so far as I am aware.

Mr. Satyamurti: Do you propose to coordinate it with motor traffic or kill it?

Sir Frank Noyce: The object is to coordinate all forms of transport in the best interest of the country.

Mr. James was informed by Mr. Rau that the Railway Board proposed to discuss with the Railway Conference Association in pursuance of an enquiry made on the subject by a sub-committee of that Association.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Navarai that the Government of India was fully aware that the Court of Judicial Commissioners in Sind had no powers to issue an order under Sec. 45 Specific Relief Act. In that respect the position in Sind was the same as that in all other parts of British India, except those small areas to which original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon extended. Sir Henry added that the position was examined two years ago when it was thought not necessary to apply Section 45 to Sind and such other parts of India.

Mr. Jinnah wanted the application of section to atleast Sind. The Home Member promised to examine the matter.

Arising from Mr. Navarai's questions about alleged competition of Rangoon rice in Sind Mr. Rau stated on the authority of the Agent of the N.W.R. Ry that traffic in rice was moving freely to Karachi and Sind rice was being sold in Karachi at a premium. The administration did not consider any reduction in freight rates necessary.

NAWAB v. EDITOR

"Riyasat" Case Adjourned 'Sine Die' On Bhopal's Motion

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Dewan Singh, Editor, "Riyasat" informs the Press that he has heard that the Magistrate who was trying the case between Nawab of Bhopal and him has, on a motion from the Nawab, adjourned the case 'sine die' for the Nawab wishes to take the matter to Privy Council. Further hearing in the case was fixed between the 13th and 18th instant and Mr. Dewan Singh received a wire from the Court wanting him to appear on 8th in connection with the Nawab of Bhopal's plea for taking the case to Privy Council. Mr. Dewan Singh says he has heard today that the Court has already passed orders adjourning the case 'sine die'.

'Change Authority Speaks Out

Shroff Warns Tata Steel Speculators; Some Don'ts For Bulls And Bears

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has issued the following statement to the Press for publication:—

It is the aim of the Stock Exchange to maintain on its floor a market for shares and securities which shall at all times be free and open. But when the prices are getting artificial and when there is a deliberate and premeditated attempt to rig share by speculators, intervention from the authority is generally necessary in spite of the future outlook being regarded with confidence.

Avoid Over-Trading

In order to obviate the condition, dangerous to brokers and their clients, necessitating an interference or action from the Exchange authority, I would sound a note of warning to investors and speculators who are operating on the Exchange for forward delivery, particularly in shares of Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., whether bulls or bears—to be cautious in their operation and to avoid over-trading.

Discount Ramours

I would advise bulls to buy only that number of shares they have a capacity to pay for in full and vice versa those who sell should be able to give delivery, should such a contingency arise.

In particular, I would ask everyone to be careful about rumours and not to rely upon figures and reports circulated within or without the Exchange.

Injunction For "Wimco" Matches

"CIMCO" ORDERED TO PAY PLAINTIFFS' COSTS

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court delivered judgment in the suit filed by Western India Match Co. Ltd., against Messrs. Valli Suleman.

The plaintiffs asked for an injunction against the defendants who were using the word "Cimco" and certain designs for their matches which, according to them was a colourable and fraudulent imitation of their name "Wimco" and their designs.

His lordship, in giving judgment, observed that the defendants were selling matches with numerous kinds of labels. No proper explanation was, however, given by them as to why they had adopted a label printed in yellow paper with the figure of a diamond in black and the word "Cimco" in imitation of the plaintiffs' label.

DELIBERATE

This seemed to his lordship to have been done deliberately by the defendants and was likely to induce shopkeepers to pass off their matches as those of the plaintiffs. He, therefore, held that the defendants' label was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs'.

The only question to be decided was the extent of the plaintiffs' right. This was not a case of infringement of a registered trademark but what was described

LIMITED PROTECTION

The evidence adduced by the plaintiffs showed that their label had acquired a reputation only in the Bombay market. They were, therefore, entitled to protection in this market only.

His lordship accordingly granted an injunction which was to operate only in Bombay city and suburbs. The defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. Cardon Noad and Mr. Barot, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lalji with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. T. M. Guido, instructed by Messrs. Perera, Amin and Fazulbhai appeared for the defendants.

Gandhiji To Guide And Advise It

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 5.

The Board of the All-India Village Industries Association, which has been meeting here during the last five days considered several matters of ordinary routine, including the appointment of agents, admitting members, associates and life associates, applications of industries and individuals to be certified and most important of all, the amendment of the constitution.

Under the amended constitution the association shall work under the guidance and with the advice of Gandhiji and shall consist of trustees, foundation members, the Board of management, ordinary members, agents, honorary workers, paid whole time workers and associates. There shall be also a board of advisers giving the benefit of special knowledge when consulted. The Board has also laid down the powers and duties of the Board of Management, the permanent Trustees to hold funds and properties and disburse them in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Management appointed with Mr. Shrikrishna Das Jaju, Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Dr. Khan, Dr. Gopichand and Mr. Vaikuntha L. Mehta as members.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Shrikrishnas Das Jaju, Mr. Kumarappa, Srimati Goshiben, Dr. Khan, Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Shankarilal Banker and Mr. Laxmidas Ashar foundation members, will form the First Board of Management with power to co-opt. Mr. Shrikrishnas Jaju, will be the first President and Treasurer and Mr. Kumarappa, Organizer and Secretary. Rules for affiliation of institutions for the welfare of villages and promotion of Village Industries have been framed and affiliation fee fixed at Rs. 12. Similarly rules for certification of institutions and persons prepared to deal in village manufactures have been drawn up.

AWARD OF CERTIFICATES.

It has been decided to grant certificates to the Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., Bombay, and Pratapsing Trim-bakdas Thakkar, Panvel. Among those admitted as members is Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Rajkumar Amrit Kaur has been appointed agent for Jullundur. It has been decided that subscriptions of associates enlisted by agents be allotted to district work, unless specially earmarked for specific purposes and places.

Tailoring, embroidering, knitting dyeing and manufacturing out of hides cured and tanned in villages have been suggested as alternative where necessary for election to the Congress offices.

March 7 has been provisionally fixed for the next meeting.—A. P.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY Celebrations In London

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 29.

(By Air Mail).

Resolutions condemning the new Unemployment Act, the Indian White Paper proposals and war preparations were passed at the annual conference of the Scottish Division of the I.L.P. which was held in Glasgow during the week-end, Mr. John MacGovern, M.P., submitted a resolution from the executive of the Scottish I.L.P. protesting against the National Government's policy towards India, and extending sympathy to the Socialist organisations in India.

It was his opinion, after a careful analysis of the Joint Select Committee's report and White Paper, that the proposals before the House of Commons and the country to-day were the greatest sham that they had ever perpetrated on the people of any part of the world. The I.L.P. must aid in broadcasting throughout Great Britain the failure of the ruling class to concede anything of a tangible nature to the people of India. He concluded by saying that the Indian people must realise that their salvation lay in becoming a Socialist republic and in taking their place in a world Federation of Socialist Republics.

Barrister G. S. Dara, Editor of the "United India" spoke after the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dara said it had been urged by the opponents of Indian freedom that the people were not fit to govern their country. It was stated that 90 per cent could neither read nor write. Since the British occupation of that country education had become the privilege of the ruling classes. The Britisher, he thought, was not able to rule his own country, and that was illustrated by the slums in the big industrial towns. In Glasgow, Mr. Dara added, there were 10,000 houses unfit for human habitation. Another illustration was that there were 2,000,000 unemployed in the country. The speaker made it clear to the Conference that the self-styled "Friends of India" who were busying themselves in London, South Africa and Pretoria, had ceased to have any effect on the Indian political opinion. Mr. Dara warned the Congress against those English friends of India who requested Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others to work the reforms. In his opinion these "Friends of India" did not represent Indian opinion to-day. It is much too advanced for any of them to represent or even to interpret.

Stand By Congress

Indians residing in England observed the Indian Independence Day on Saturday last, by holding public meetings in different parts of London and other more important towns. At the Essex Hall meeting, organised by the Indian student community, Miss Mehra Masani presided and was ably supported by a number of speakers, mostly students, who urged their fellow-countrymen to stand by the Indian National Congress to fight for complete independence of India. At the meeting, the Congress declaration of Indian Independence was read and solemnly affirmed. The programme included Indian national songs sung by men and women Indian students. Another meeting was held in the evening in the Denison Hall in Victoria Street, London. This was organised by the League Against Imperialism and Mr. Leslie Hutchinson was in the chair. Mr. Ben Bradley was one of the speakers.

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The meeting not only passed a resolution for the complete independence of India but most of the speakers stressed the need for the organisation of a strong working class party in India. Mr. S. Saklatvala was much in demand at different meetings and after attending the Essex Hall meeting in the afternoon, he addressed other Indian Independence Day meetings organised in the industrial towns in the north of England.

Dominion Status.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Mail" understands that the National Government is determined to promise Dominion Status to India, and that Sir Samuel Hoare will make a statement to that effect in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Government of India Bill on February 5. Apparently, he states, the Government believes that it is better to give this verbal assurance of its interest in the future of India than to include it in the Bill. There were comments in political circles after the publication of the Bill that it contained no indication of the Government's policy. The fact that the Government is intent on renewing the promise of Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) on Dominion status is the answer.

The outstanding omission in the India Bill, writes the correspondent, is the preamble. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were put into legislative form there was a preamble. The reason is that the Government is afraid that if it declared Dominion Status as the ultimate aim of its policy there would be a considerable vote against the Bill. Therefore, Sir Samuel or the Prime Minister, is to make a statement in the House of Commons to the effect that Dominion Status is to be the aim of British policy in India. But this statement will be worded so carefully as to placate Indian opinion as well as the feelings of supporters of the National Government. The renewal of the promise of Dominion Status to India will create profound misgivings throughout the Conservative Party and the country.

Mosley's Method.

Sir Oswald Mosley, addressing a mass meeting at Earlston, Lancashire on Thursday night, spoke of the methods he would employ to deal with Japanese competition and Indian tariffs—two of the vital present-day problems of the Lancashire cotton trade. "We Blackshirts," he declared amid cheers, "would enforce that no sweated goods were produced within the Empire and that no sweated goods were allowed to enter it. We should exclude Japanese textile goods from all the Crown colonies and from India, and remove the tariffs on Lancashire goods in India. These steps would find employment for another 70,

Governor Turns Down Special Rebate Demand

REPLY TO SIND JAGIRDARS AND ZAMINDARS

Quotes Increase in Price in Answer To High Assessment Complaint

In the course of his joint reply to the address presented to him by the Sind Jagirdars' Association and the Zamindars' Association of Tando, Fuleli, Hala and Hyderabad on Tuesday, the Governor of Bombay said:—

I have carefully considered the request that a measure of legislation should be passed by which the rights and responsibilities of the Jagirdars and their tenants should be defined and enforced, but am unable to see that such a measure is practicable or desirable or would achieve the object which you have in view. The relations between the Jagirdars and their ancestral hais vary very much from jagir to jagir. They are adjustable by mutual agreement, and whenever in the past there has been a dispute which has not been capable of settlement in this manner, and a reference has been made to the local officers of Government, the question has been carefully enquired into by them. I cannot conceive of any form of legislation which would be capable of superseding this procedure. As regards the relations between the Jagirdars and Government, I would refer you to paragraph 37 of the report of the Joint Select Committee in which proposals have been made for safeguarding the rights of privileged landholders.

REMISSION OF 'HAKABO'

The request which you make in regard to the remission of 'hakabo' in the case of failure of crops will receive my careful consideration. At the same time I would ask you to remember that it is a payment for water and that its remission should follow only when water is not supplied. The case of remission of revenue assessments is on a different footing, as such assessment is payment for Government's share of the produce of the land.

The subject of succession in title to Jagir lands was also raised in the address presented to my predecessor to which I have referred. The question whether female succession to jagirs should be allowed was discussed at length in early times, and the adoption of the practice would involve a departure from the custom which has been observed from earliest times. If you consider that the question should be re-examined at this stage, I would suggest that you should formulate a more definite case.

Turning to the address which has been presented me by the zamindars of this district, I should like to thank you for your recognition of what this Government has been able to do for the advancement of this Province. I

assure you that its welfare will continue to be the object of my most earnest consideration.

FULELI CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

While I take this opportunity of expressing my deepest sympathy with you in the results of the unfavourable inundation of this season, I must admit that I am unable to agree with your statement of its causes. Even if there had been no Barrage, you would have experienced considerable difficulties, for the main factor was the late rising and early fall of the river. I would remind you in this connection that there was a deficiency of water in the canals which are situated above the Barrage. On the other hand the improvements which have been carried out in the Fuleli Canal have clearly enabled the best use to be made of the restricted water supply.

Your suggestion that the Fuleli lands should be supplied from the Rohri canals is one which has not been made for the first time, and apart from the fact that it would require at the outset a considerable amount of costly investigation, I have grave doubts whether it would be a practicable proposition. I, think, therefore you will agree that it is not one which should be investigated until the present working of the Fuleli canal with controlled outlets have been fairly and adequately tested.

QUESTION OF SPECIAL REBATE.

As regards the levy of assessment in the present year, the situation is already being dealt with by a liberal grant of fasil remission and I cannot regard as reasonable your request for a special, general remission of assessment. The question of a special rebate of assessment is being closely examined by the Commissioner in Sind in regard to the needs of the whole Province, and at this stage I cannot say more than that the whole case will be sympathetically considered by my Government.

In regard to the recovery of the outstanding amounts of taga-vi loans, the Governor said:—Government have shown the utmost leniency in making recoveries and have concurred in the proposals of the Commissioner for the institution of easy instalments. The latest scheme has been tried for one year only, and in spite of the convenience offered to zamindars the recoveries have been unsatisfactory. Beyond the present position it will not be possible to go, and I trust that you will co-operate in the concession which has been offered to you to the best of your ability.

ASSESSMENT RATES.

As regards the reference to the high rate of assessment the Governor said:—The latest figures which I have before me show that there are indications of an increase in the price of bajri over the settlement rates and, as you are aware, the prices of cotton, especially of improved varieties, have very considerably improved. The fact that in many cases zamindars are growing cotton in preference to bajri, although the rates of the former have not risen so appreciably, is not without significance.

I am sorry that you should be dissatisfied with the system which is being followed in regard to fixing the prices for Barrage lands. Zamindars have every opportunity to see the land they require before they buy it, and the extent to which the Revenue Officers have been able to sell these lands, which I referred to in my recent speech at the Darbar held at Sukkur, shows that the rates which have been fixed are reasonable. I admit that, if it could be shown that the purchasers were compelled to throw up the lands which they had purchased in a very large number of cases, there would be reason for reconsideration. I find, however, from enquiries which I have made that the percentage of such cases is less than two per cent.

CORRUPTION IN SIND.

I must confess to some surprise at the suggestion that the appointment of abdars should be abolished. Corruption among the lower staff of Government in Sind is still unfortunately prevalent, although every attempt is being made to deal with it. It is a matter which is chiefly dependent on the co-operation of the zamindars themselves. I think



At the Government House, Karachi: H. E. the Governor (centre) and his staff, along with Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind with Mrs. Gibson.

BOMBAY PORT DECLARED INFECTED

Restrictions On Through Ships

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Port of Bombay having been declared to be infected with small-pox from February 2, the Port Health Officer, Bombay, announces that the following restrictions are placed upon through-ships arriving at this port and upon all departing vessels:—
(a) All passengers joining the ship in Bombay are warned to be re-vaccinated and/or to provide themselves with vaccination certificates showing that they have been vaccinated within the past 3 years and stating thereon the actual date on which vaccination was performed.

In accordance with rules now under consideration of Government such certificates should be signed by registered medical practitioners and countersigned by civil surgeons or health officers if such countersigners have not themselves issued the certificates. Certificates signed by chemists cannot be regarded as valid. Failing the possession of such vaccination certificates passengers will be liable to encounter delay and difficulty in landing at overseas ports.

VACCINATION CERTIFICATES.
(b) No passenger will be allowed to embark on any ship so as to spend the night on board prior to medical inspection or without the special permission of the Health Department. Passengers arriving by early trains desiring for special reasons to embark before medical inspection (e.g. invalids, or travelling with young children) will not be allowed to do so unless they produce vaccination certificates as above for inspection by the port health staff or sanitary police on duty at the wharf.

(c) All shipping companies and agents' representatives, stevedores, ship's chandlers, clerks and other such pass-holders desiring to board ships should be re-vaccinated and/or provide themselves with certificates issued under the above conditions, and such certificates must be presented for inspection when applying for permission to board any vessel. Similarly all companies, agents, and stevedores who employ coolie-labour to work cargo, etc., must see that only re-vaccinated coolies are sent to the disinfection shed for inspection by the Health Department.

NO VISITORS.

(d) Ordinarily no visitors will be allowed to board through-ships arriving and electing to work in

it will be admitted that this branch of the canal staff is required to enforce the share lists and to penalise the infringement of the canal rules, and I understand that its services are constantly requisitioned by all classes of zamindars for these purposes.

Before I conclude, I would like to express my lively appreciation of your expressions of loyalty. I appreciate too the congratulations which have been offered on the jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor. It is our intention to celebrate this event in a fitting manner and you will have been informed of the way in which this is to be done. I feel sure that I can rely on your co-operation to the extent of your ability. Let me once more thank you for coming here to meet me to-day.

BANDRA CONSECRATED TO CHRIST KING

Thousands Join In Mammoth Celebration

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 4.

The "Queen of the Suburbs" resplendent in her glory, bedecked with her best trimmings, and crowned with a diadem of lights, prostrated herself on Sunday evening before the King of Kings, Christ. It was the culmination of a week of prayer. Catholic Bandra will not easily forget the 3rd of February when the town was solemnly consecrated to Christ the King, in the presence of three prelates viz. H. E. the Delegate Apostolic, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and the Vicar Apostolic of Kashmir.

Last Tuesday already, crowds flocked to St. Andrew's Church, for the Te Deum and the special days of prayer for men, women and children.

On Saturday evening, H. E. the Delegate Apostolic, the Archbishop of Bombay and the Vicar Apostolic of Kashmir arriving at St. Peter's compound for the academy were given a guard of honour by the local boy scouts and girl guides. The very Rev. Fr. DeSa in extending a warm welcome to their Excellencies referred to "Bandra's atmosphere redolent of and heavily laden with religious aroma". The Rev. Fr. recalled similar functions of the last decade each one of which was unique. "Bandra is rightly called the town of processions—so solemn, so majestic, so full of devotion and religion that they evoke awe and respect."

LOYAL BANDRA

Papers were then read on the "Kingship of Christ" by Rev. Dr. Wilfred Pereira. "Christ, the King of Kings" by Dr. P. A. Dias, "Christ, the King of the Workman" by Mr. Justino D'Souza, "Christ, the King of the Home" by Miss Mildred D'Cunha, and "Christ, the King of Youth" by Mr. J. Netto. The interludes were filled in by artistic tableaux and classical music under the baton of Fr. Irtache.

The Delegate Apostolic in his concluding speech, promised to convey the sentiment of devotion

and loyalty shown by the people of Bandra, to His Holiness the Pope.

FLORENCE OF INDIA

His Excellency recalled the history of Florence where the town was dedicated to Christ, and was glad that Bandra had now set an example to India and the World by its consecration.

Sunday was the day of days for Catholic Bandra. In the morning, the Delegate was solemnly received by the 3 parish priests, the two papal knights, the President of the Municipality and the sodalities. After H. E. was formally introduced to the Reception Committee, he was conducted to St. Andrew's Church, where he sang the Pontifical High Mass, after blessing the statue of Christ King. In the afternoon an hour before the time for the service, people began pouring in, and by 4-30 p.m. the compound was a seething mass of humanity. At 4-45 p.m. Rev. Dr. L. Raymond delivered a very impressive sermon which was broadcast together with the closing service after the procession.

"GRAND FINALE"

The sermon over, the various Leagues of the S. H. began to file out of the compound for the procession. From St. Andrew's along the Hill Road and the Mt. Carmel Road, the procession entered the Supari Talao for the first benediction. Then along Chapel Road, St. Peter's Road, and Hill Road the procession wound back to St. Andrew's for the solemn consecration. Here H. E. delivered a most impressive sermon dwelling on the true meaning of the public consecration to Christ King. "Let our consecration" he said "be entire and irrevocable, written even deeper than in lead or stone, in our hearts, and in the public life of Bandra." After this solemn act of consecration was uttered by the thousands of devotees, followed by benediction. A grand finale was provided by a display of fireworks. The decorations which were lavish to a degree and the lighting of the Church facade carried out by the B. Suburban Electric Company was a "thing of beauty."

quarantine during their stay in port, as the uncertainty of the hours of arrival renders it impossible for the Port Health Department to institute medical inspections of visitors on all occasions; but under very special circumstances (e.g. husbands meeting wives, parents meeting children, persons assisting invalids or ladies travelling alone or with children), a very limited number of named passes may be obtained from shipping companies subject to applicants' producing the necessary vaccination certificates and to their being inspected thereafter at the Port Health Office during office-hours, whereafter the pass must be handed over to the sanitary police on gangway duty when boarding the ship.

Subject to the approval of the Health Department visitors to all departing ships will only be allowed to board at the time of and after undergoing medical inspection, and then only on the production of vaccination certificates obtained as above.

(e) Through-vessels approaching this port and intending to work in quarantine during their

stay here are being warned that only those through-passengers who have been vaccinated during the past 3 years will be allowed ashore.

(f) No restrictions will be imposed upon passengers permanently disembarking in Bombay, or on ships terminating their voyage at this port.

(g) In the event of difficulty or evasion being encountered in working the above precautions it may be necessary to prevent all through-passengers from landing in Bombay, and all visitors from visiting any ship during the epidemic.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

KARACHI, Feb. 5. The sentence of death passed by the lower court on Suleman Hussain, a Khoja youth of 19, for murdering a Hindu shop-keeper, Narumal, was confirmed by the High Court and the appeal was rejected.

The condemned man will be executed on February 25 in the Karachi Central Jail.—A. P.

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Head Office: ALLEPPY.

Branches: Trivandrum, Changanacherry, Cochin and Quilon. Sub-Offices: Ernakulam, Kottayam and Kayamkulam.

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE)

Chairman: K. C. Pandalai, B.Sc., Madras.

SEASON DEPOSITS:

will be received up to 18th February, 1935, at the following rates at all our Offices:

For 6 Months	...	5 p. c. per annum
For 9 Months	...	6 p. c. per annum.

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., A.I.B.,
MANAGER.

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AT BOMBAY OFFICE
1ST AUCTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935.

We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we are starting the Second Series of our monthly AUCTION CHIT FUND at our Bombay Branch.

CHIT FUND is a better kind of Prudential Deposit. It compels you to make a saving and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments. Three classes of tickets Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 for which monthly subscriptions of Rs. 80, Rs. 40, and Rs. 20 respectively are to be contributed.

The scheme terminates in 25 months. Please write to or call at our Bombay Office for detailed information and for Rules and Application forms.

K. C. EAPEN,
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CODIMOL

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

Rich in Vitamins A. & D.

A tasteful emulsion of purest Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-phosphites of calcium and calcium. Easily absorbed and agreeable to the most fastidious palate.

Invaluable in All lung diseases, general debility, malnutrition, anaemia, etc.,

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : : CALCUTTA.
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Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
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A very pleasant medicated Wine of highest quality and delightful 'bouquet', containing generous blood-enriching, nerve-vitalising elements.

A distinguished London Analyst says:—

"PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE is made from a specially selected full-bodied Wine of excellent mature quality"—with the carefully balanced addition of Phosferine, suitably adjusted to the average constitution. Its remarkable rejuvenating medicinal properties stimulate the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility, lassitude, weakness and anaemia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting splendid recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality, with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

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For over one hundred years, Dr. Jenner's Lozenges have brought relief to sufferers from indigestion, when other medicines have failed. Time and again they have been proved supreme for correcting all stomach ills—neutralizing acidity, relieving stomach pains, stopping heart-burn and preventing palpitation and the host of other discomforts and dangers that arise from faulty digestion. Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges act as a tonic to the digestive system, giving it renewed vitality and health. Start taking Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges today and enjoy the foods you like to eat.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Manufactured in the Laboratories of—SAYVORY & MOORE LTD., Chemists to the King, 103, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Prospects Of Studies In Japan

(By CHAMAN LAL, Tokyo).
I have received several dozen letters from Indian students asking further information about the New Asia Society and general information for prospective students. I very gladly reply to the enquiries through your hospitable columns, since it is impossible to reply individually.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The scholarship of 25 yen per month means free board and lodging at the Asia Lodge for two years. The period may be extended to 4 years.

Recommendation by a prominent Congressman is essential. Only patriotically minded youth should apply for the scholarships. Applications may be sent to me (c/o N. Y. K. Tokyo).

GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. For students who wish to come and study here technical subjects, a fair working knowledge of the Japanese spoken language is absolutely necessary. In the Universities, lectures and instructions are given in the Japanese language and almost all text-books are in that language.

2. One may acquire some knowledge of the spoken language from the "Japanese Self-taught" series obtainable at Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. It will be advantageous for the prospective student if he would study those books before leaving India. At least about six months' stay in Japan will be necessary to get a working knowledge of the spoken language.

ASIA LODGE.

3. In Tokyo, boarding and lodging convenience for such students is available at the "Asia Lodge" dormitory (providing Indian vegetable food generally), situated at No. 4014, Yodobashi Machi, Yodobashi-Ku, Tokyo, at a minimum monthly charge of twenty-five Yen or about Rupees twenty-two at the present rate of exchange. Other cities or towns in Japan where there are no such facilities will cost no less than thirty-five to forty Yen a month, food being of Japanese style.

4. Transportation costs within Tokyo are expected to be about ten Yen per month.

5. All round, one must be prepared to spend about seventy-five to eighty Yen per month to maintain oneself and study. Of course, other expenses necessary for students taking special technological subjects are not included in this sum.

6. It is exceedingly difficult and almost impossible for Indian students to be self-supporting in Japan in the face of the severe unemployment problem and the language barrier.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY.

7. Indian students may be advised to take up profitably any one of the vocational or technological training courses. A few of

the various subjects which can be learnt here follow:

Celloid, Rubber, Varnish, Wood carving, Painting, Brush-making, Silk and Cotton textiles, Pottery, Porcelain, Cement, Glass, Soap, Match, Embroidery, Engineering (mechanical and electrical), Dentistry, Engraving, Mounting, Electrical goods manufacturing, Canned goods, Marine products industry, Aviation (cost being nearly three to four thousand Yen for the whole course), Umbrella-making, etc.

Some of the above could be learnt in Tokyo, while for others one must go to other centres where the respective factories and industries are located.

8. Informations regarding school terms and prospectus are available only in Japanese and not in any foreign language. They refer to matters about the general, and not technical, education and hence are useless for Indian students, who are expected to take up vocational courses.

FIVE-YEAR COURSE.

9. A minimum period of five years will be necessary to acquire a fair knowledge of any of these subjects.

10. No special facilities of any kind are offered to foreign students by the Government or any public organisation here. One must depend entirely on the goodwill of the Professors of the Institutions as well as the proprietors of the factories concerned.

11. Winter being severely cold here, students will have to spend initially about three to four hundred yen for winter clothing and bedding.

PASSPORT.

12. A passport is necessary for entry into Japan. This can be obtained by application to the Secretariat of the Province and should be vided by the Japanese Consul in India. Nobody will be allowed to land on Japanese soil without a properly vided passport. Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta have passport offices which can supply further information on the subject.

13. Third class passage (with diet) from India to any of the ports in Japan would cost at present about Rs. 175, second class about double that sum and first class accommodation three times in any of the regular liners. Further particulars about passage, etc., may be had on application to the respective shipping concerns or to Thomas, Cook & Son, or American Express Company, which have offices in all the principal port cities of India.

14. In order to secure full benefit it is advisable that the Indian students desiring to come here should be graduates of Indian Universities or should have some knowledge of chemistry and physics. If possible, they should have training in India within the scope available in the subject which they wish to take up here.

THANA OFFICIAL ON TRIAL

Fisher Girl Tells Story Of Alleged Outrage On Her Modesty

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 4.

The complainant girl Hiru, aged 14, gave evidence to-day, when the case came up for hearing before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, in which Balkrishna Govind Chavan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality, is charged with outraging the modesty of a fisher girl on January 9 last.

Mr. N. B. Yeravadekar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. A. B. Mohile, Advocate, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant. Mr. W. A. Rege, Advocate, with Messrs C. T. Randive, L. K. Ovalkar and D. D. Potnis, appeared for the accused.

In her examination-in-chief, the girl stated that on January 9 last when she was returning from the fish market, the accused followed her. On hearing the noise of the cycle, she looked behind. He had kept the cycle against the pillar. When she entered the lane, the accused overtook her and stood in front of her. He then held her right hand. He then placed his other hand on her breast and began to drag her towards the compound. The fish basket in her hand dropped down. When she tried to set her hand free, the cloth on her shoulder slipped down. Her bangles of the right hand were broken in the course of the struggle.

RAISES ALARM

As she was frightened, she raised the alarm. Before two witnesses

AFRIDI COUNTRY TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Government Agree To Assist Tribes

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of petitions submitted by various Afridi sections, the Government have decided to assist in the economic reconstruction of the Afridi country.

The biggest and most important project in this connection is the Jabbar Tanji Water Supply scheme at a cost of five lakhs of rupees for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of Khajuri plain near Jamrud.—A. P.

es came to her rescue, the accused ran away with his cycle. They chased him in vain. They returned to her and asked her what the matter was. After she narrated the incident to the two witnesses, she collected the fish and went home weeping. She reported the matter to a neighbour woman by name Lakshmi and to her sister's husband. They advised her to wait till the arrival of her father.

Continuing witness stated that next day her father took her to Mr. P. M. Lombar, a municipal councillor, who accompanied them to the municipal president. He asked them to come next day with the two witnesses. However, they did not go to the president, but lodged a complaint with the police officer.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was not over, and the hearing was adjourned to February 15.

WHAT IS MISSING

SERIES NO. 2.

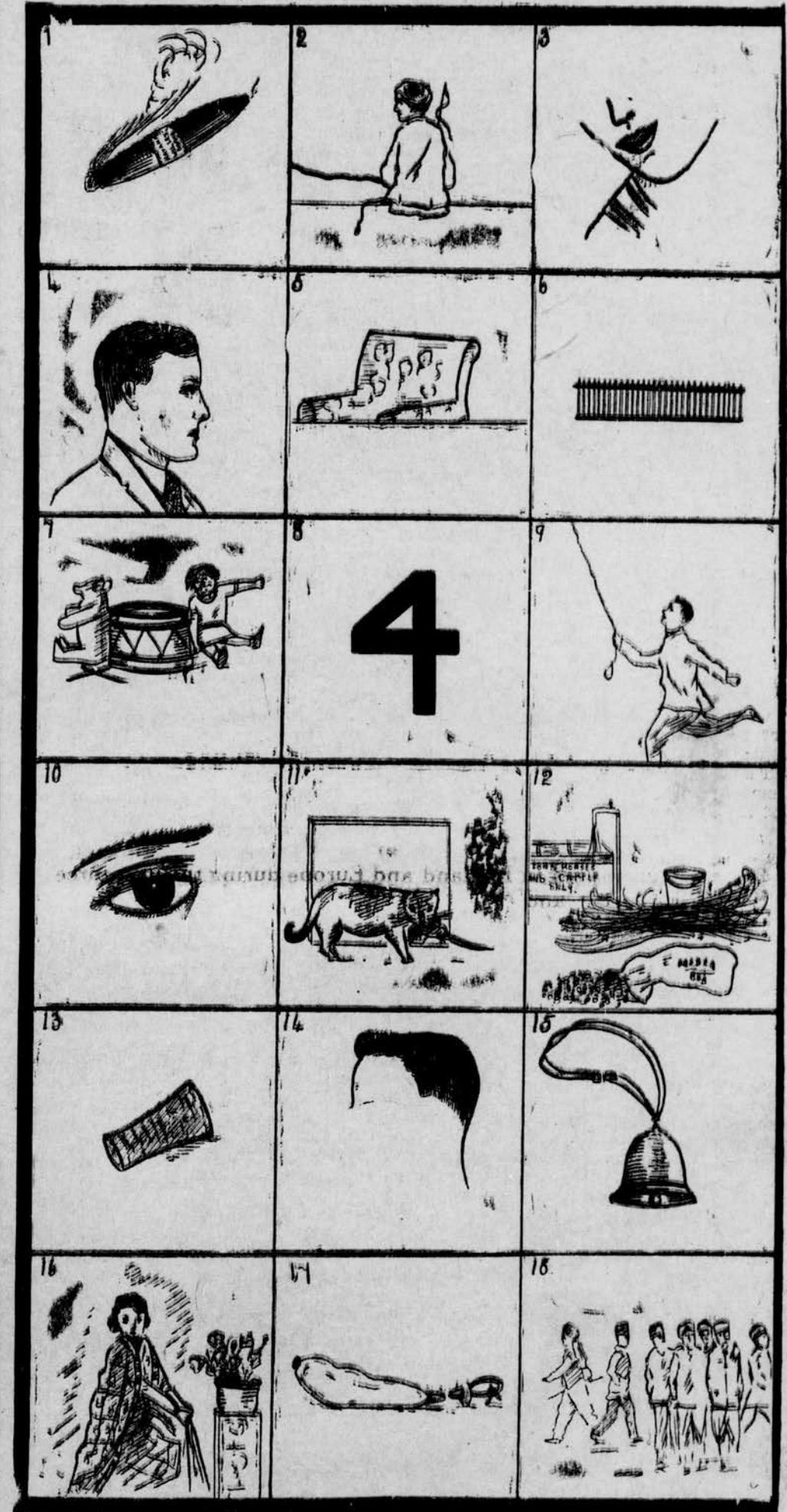
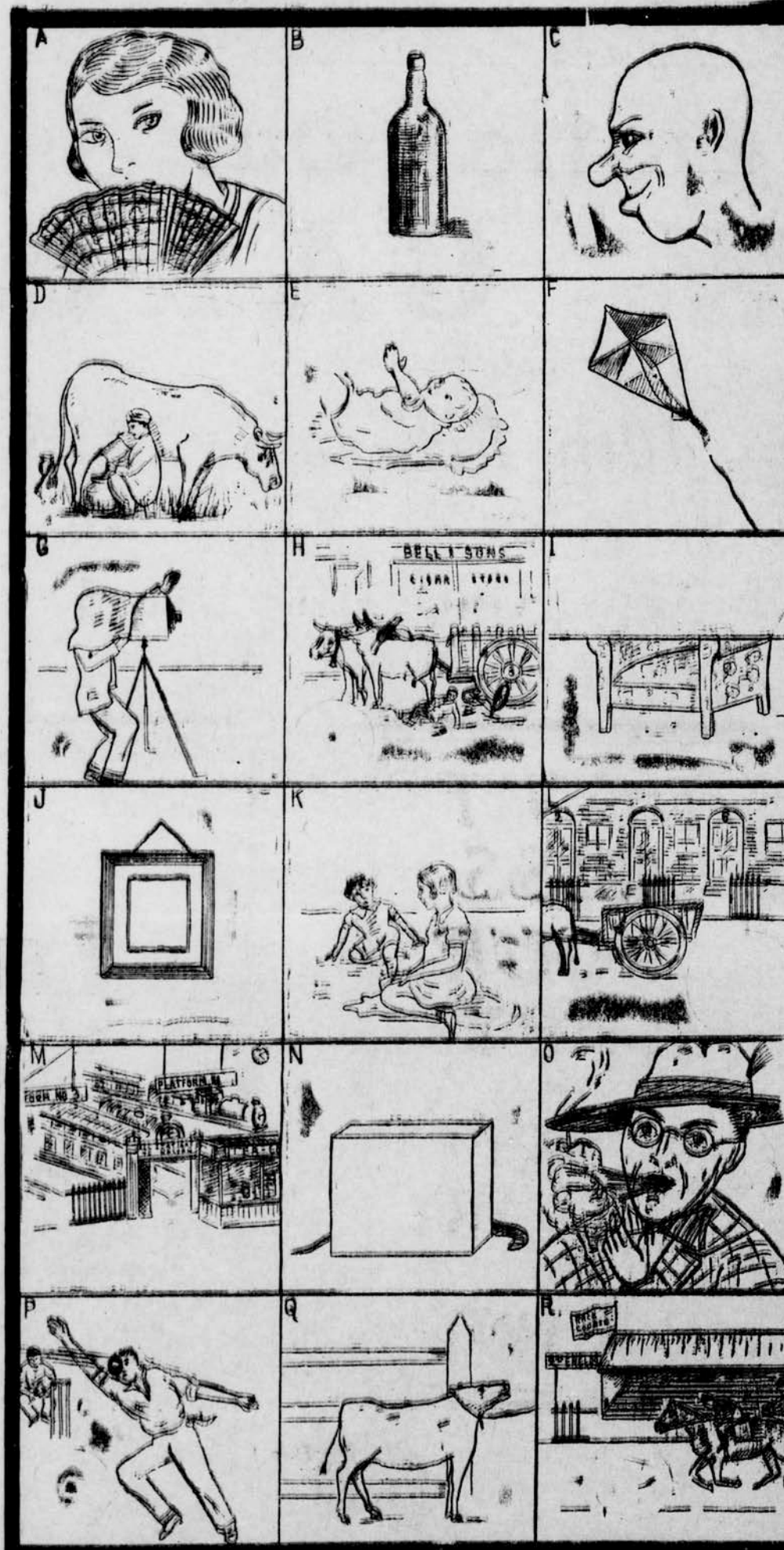
COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200



In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

The set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C, ... more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing.

The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "A" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "A" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of Rs. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parson Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven Hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter annas, cash or by money order is sent for each entry in case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Benti-ne". The Prize will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 6th February 1935

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NEW GARB

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Sunday, 10th February, 1935

WITH

A Number Of New And Attractive Features

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A thrilling Authentic Adventure Series, entitled
"I GUARDED KINGS"

by an Ex-Inspector of New Scotland Yard, containing highly sensational revelations of detective work in guarding the persons of Kings, Princes and Eminent Personages in England and Europe during the past three decades; and

An equally sensational true life serial story of jungle adventures, entitled "My Million Thrills," by Major Howard S. Reed, one of the world's foremost living big-game hunters,

Both of which will appear exclusively in the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" in serial form.

Other Special Features

1. KAMALADEVI: An Appreciation—By "Koi Hai".
2. OUR UNIVERSE OF ILLUSIONS—By Capt. E. Ternel.
3. MYSTERY OF THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK (fully illustrated).
4. "THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE"—A Short Story.
5. MUSLIM EDUCATIONISTS—By Syed Mahommed M.A. (Alig.).
6. MINABAZARS OR FANCY FAIRS OF MOGHUL EMPERORS of Delhi.

Regular Features

1. ART PAGE.
2. SCIENCE PAGE.
3. LITERARY PAGE.
4. CHILDREN'S PAGE.
5. SPORTS PAGE.
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Attempt To Rescue Murderers Fails

Gangster Enters Death Cell With Shotgun In Hand But Is Seized

Shotgun in hand, a gangster broke into the prison at Dedham (Massachusetts) on January 10 to save from the death cells two condemned brothers, Murton and Irving Millen.

The raider was Edward Frye, a confederate of the doomed men. He scaled the prison walls up a rope thrown over a telegraph pole. Reaching the death cells, Frye shattered a window with shot.

Blinded Guard
While the report was still echoing through the gaol Murton Millen blinded his guard by hurling red pepper into the officer's face. But the alarm had been raised. Other guards rushed into the death cells and overpowered the struggling murderers.

Listening anxiously to the noise of the fighting was Murton Millen's 19-year-old wife, Norma. She is serving a sentence in a cell near that of her husband.

Confession

Meanwhile Frye had been seized in the prison yard. The police say he made a full confession of the plot.

Sentence of death by electrocution was passed on the Millen brothers for shooting two policemen when raiding a bank. Norma Millen was sent to prison as an accessory.

SIND'S ANTI-AWARD PARTY

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 5. A new political body called the "Sind Nationalists Association" has been formed with the object of safeguarding the Sind minorities' interests before the province is separated.

It holds aloof from the Congress on account of its attitude of neutrality as regards the Premier's Communal Award. It will have nothing to do with the Sind Hindu Sabha also as it is thought to be too much pro-Government. It will not even associate itself with Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party, but will have a separate entity.—United Press.

Lahore:—His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson has subscribed Rs. 500 and Lady Emerson Rs. 250 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.—A. P.

IN AID OF KANARA PEASANTS' FUND

Appeal By Akhil Karnatak Sangh

The Jt. General Secretary of the All-Karnatak Association writes:—"I am directed by the Working Committee of the All-Karnatak Association (Akhila Karnataka Sangha), to request one and all Karnataka Residents of Bombay to help the Kanara peasants by attending the Kannada drama "Prathijna Kankana", which will be enacted at the Bhangwadi Theatre on Friday, the 8th inst., at 3-30 p.m.

KANARA PEASANTS' RELIEF FUND

The following is the further list of donations received for the Kanara peasants relief in the P.C.C. Office:

Sgt. J. C. Sanghvi, Proprietor, Vanguard Studios, being the net proceeds of the Concert held on January 17 at the Royal Opera House Rs. 157. R. A. Jagirdar Rs. 100; Om Rs. 50; Students and Friends of Mr. P. Nusservanji Rs. 30; Narayanrao Kumbhari Rs. 10.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN BALUCHISTAN

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, Feb. 5. The western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing local rain in North Bengal and Assam. A fresh western disturbance caused local rain in Baluchistan, with few falls in Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL
Jalpaiguri half inch, Dibrugarh, Shillong quarter each; Quetta half; Parachinar quarter.

FORECAST

Rainfall is likely to increase in Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, and extend in Kashmir and the Punjab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.8 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.8 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 5-2-35.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Rao Bahadur Hiranand Sastri, the new Director of Archaeology in the Baroda State, has visited Amreli for the purpose of doing research work and the mounds in the neighbourhood of Amreli are likely to throw a flood of light on the unrecorded annals of Kathiawar.

The Ruling Chiefs and Talukdars in all the Western India States and the princely states have resolved to celebrate on May 6 the silver jubilee of Their Majesties.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED

Indian Central Cotton Committee Asked To Reconsider Govt. Proposal

Addressing the 30th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, on Monday, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, the president, in the course of his speech, after welcoming the new members said:

"Besides the usual budgets with which our cold weather meetings are associated, we have several interesting subjects on our agenda."

"The Manchester International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association have approached us with a request for a revision to the original system of marking bales by punching the press marks on the hoops. It appears that at some Continental Cotton Exchange, in the process of sampling, portions of the bales are cut out and with them sometimes also the press marks. In consequence, in cases of complaint, such bales cannot be traced back to the factories at which they were pressed. I shall not anticipate discussion on the subject but I may remark that the original rule requiring press marks to be punched on the hoops was amended at the express request of the cotton trade in India as, owing to the meticulous procedure prescribed bales which, in other respects, were a fair tender could be rejected for trifling irregularities in marking whenever merchants found it to their advantage to do so."

License Ginning Presses

"The mixing of different varieties of cotton which forms the subject of a complaint from the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is a question that has long been engaging our attention and the only remedy which we have been able to suggest so far is legislation for the licensing of gins and presses. Such legislation would provide for the withdrawal or suspension of the licenses of presses found guilty of malpractices such as mixing, watering or false marking."

"Under subject 9 of the Agenda you will be called upon to take an important decision on the question of maintaining a minimum balance from the accumulated funds of the Committee which has been referred to us by the Government of India. As some of you may recollect, in 1923 the Committee was decidedly against such a course, but conditions have changed materially since then and as, owing to the large number of schemes in operation, our annual expenditure has in recent years been steadily exceeding our income and diminishing our reserves, a reconsideration of the position at this stage would not be out of place. Our Finance Sub-Committee has already taken a lead in the matter and suggested a minimum balance of Rs. 9 lakhs."

Accuracy of Forecasts

"From the Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee you will see that the problem of improvement of the accuracy of cotton forecasts is being tackled in right earnest by this Sub-Committee. All possible sources of information which would throw more light on this subject are being tapped. It is particularly gratifying to note that our efforts to ascertain the carry-over of cotton from season to season and the village of extra factory consumption of cotton seem likely to be successful."

"You have also before you the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed by you to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cotton. I wish particularly to draw your attention to Sir Richard Jackson's proposal regarding Australia referred to in the report. Though the prospect of an assured market in Australia for 10 to 12 thousand bales of Indian short-staple cotton is not relatively a very great matter for India, yet it shows how with good will and ingenuity the different parts of the Empire could, with mutual benefit, re-arrange the distribution of raw material between them according to the pressing needs of their manufacturing industries."

"The report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee once again furnishes evidence of the careful way in which the financial aspect of the Committee's activities has been looked after since we last met. It is an excellent record of useful work done and I am sure you will all join me in expressing our genuine gratitude to the members of this body who have given so freely and ungrudgingly of their time and thought to the work of the Committee."

Captain Cole, the City Magistrate of Peshawar, has sentenced Private Thomson Clark of the Highland Light Infantry, Peshawar to two years rigorous imprisonment under Section 354 I. P. C.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

cording to this argument, if anybody produces a political policy which arouses the anger of both sides, it is an admirable policy and should be put into operation at once. "The fact is that" says the paper, "Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill have put up a very useful smoke-screen round this measure. Their objections have convinced an enormous number of people that there must be some virtue in the Bill and that it must be an enlightened Bill. To such people, the broadcast reply to Sir Samuel made this week by Mr. C. P. Andrews must have come as a great shock."

"It is quite impossible" concludes the "Oxford Mail" "for anybody in this country to judge the feeling in India, and whether it is unreasonable. But the criticisms which are now reaching this country are not to be dismissed by the announcement that they are cancelled out by the opinions of English editors, or by the assurance that this constitution is one of the most formidable labours ever carried through by Parliament. The size of this labour, in fact, introduces one great danger—that the same will be hurried through because of weariness and impatience."

A Sop

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, visited the Oxford Union on Thursday night to take part in the first debate of term on motion: "That this house would applaud India's rejection of the Government proposals for reform as a denial of India's right to self-government." The mover declared that the so-called reforms, so far from giving democratic rights to the Indian people, instituted further dictatorial power and control and had as their sole aim that of sustaining British rule in India. His second-er said that it was a waste of time to talk of the petty proposals of the Bill, which had been given to India as a sop. No responsible body of opinion in India would work or even consider the "reforms." The Bill only expressed the determination of Britain to hold on to India at all costs.

Not A Decadent Country

Mr. Brockway said the Government had obviously realised the importance of that debate because Sir Samuel Hoare had visited Oxford the previous day to explain the Bill. The Government's proposals, so far from giving Indians more democracy and self-government, actually gave them less than the present Government by reasons of the safeguards imposed. Britain had no reason to be proud of what it had done for India. Educational advance in Russia in the last 17 years had been greater than in the whole of 177 years of British administration in India. It was often said that India was a decadent country, but of all the countries he had visited, he had found that India was the most renaissance country in the world to-day. The supporters of the Bill emphasised the differences of race, caste and religion between the Indians but that was the conception of the India of a past generation. Ninety per cent of Indian opinion rejected the proposals of the Government and the only people in India who supported them were those whose interest it was to do so—the Princes, the landlords and the industrialists.

India Made Britain

At the first meeting this term of the Oxford University October Club at Morley's Gymnasium on Wednesday, the speaker was Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala who took for his subject "The Indian Constitution."

Mr. Saklatvala gave a survey of the situation in India since 1839 and said that Britain, having destroyed all her other capitalist rivals, got a monopoly in India and became the richest country in the world in a very short time. It was India that had made Britain, he said, and not Britain that had made India, and it was the British Imperialist who was ungrateful. It was India that had made the British race great, civilized, advancing and all-powerful. That was a historic truth. It was the merchants who were dealing with India who became rich and provided the new generation of capitalism in Great Britain. Imperialism was in India for capitalist gain, but at present British capitalism was in a very desperate condition. It was riding two horses—the growing demand of the working classes in England and the growing demand of the starving people of India. The horses needed a check rein, and that was provided by those who, rightly or wrongly, believed that

NOT GUILTY OF RASH DRIVING

Magistrate Acquitting Woman Motorist Says There Is No Speed Limit In City

Some interesting points about right of way were raised at the Esplanade Court, Bombay, in a case in which Mrs. W. A. Bell was charged with rash driving.

The case for the prosecution was that Mrs. Bell was on her way to a tennis tournament, driving in a light car with only a cleaner in the rear seat. When she approached the junction of Queen's Road and Churchgate Street, opposite the railway station, she collided with a B. E. S. T. bus, which had just started from Churchgate station on its way to Colaba.

Among the prosecution witnesses was an automobile engineer who was also an eye-witness. He said he was going from Churchgate Street towards Charni Road when seeing Mrs. Bell's car coming straight along Queen's Road, he stopped to give it the right of way. His estimate of her speed was about 40 miles an hour, while the bus driver put it at about 35 to 40, and the defendant herself put it at 25 to 30.

Proceeded Many Yards.

It was stated that the rear mud-guard of the light car was sheared off, and that it proceeded many yards before it stopped, at one time nearly going over on two wheels after the impact with the bus.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. D. Vimaladasi, standing counsel of the W. I. A. A., who appeared for Mrs. Bell, the bus driver admitted that he only saw the car approaching when he was two paces past the island in the middle of Queen's Road, and that he stopped to give Mrs. Bell the right of way.

In the course of the arguments the magistrate put it to counsel that it was to be considered whether a speed of 40 miles an hour by itself was not "rash," as a man riding on a pony at an early hour of the morning had once been convicted of rash riding at 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Pony Had No Brakes

Counsel: I submit, your Worship, that the reason was that the pony was not fitted with four-wheel brakes!

In his judgment, the magistrate held that while there was no speed limit in Bombay, a speed of 35 or 40 m. p. h. did not necessarily constitute rashness by itself, and that, though the defendant should have seen the bus crossing the road, her attention was evidently on the other car about to emerge from Churchgate Street, which had stopped to give her the right of way, so she was entitled to think she had the right of way.

Perhaps she had judged wrongly, but in the circumstances, he held she was not guilty and acquitted her.

MARINER ACQUITTED OF RASH NAVIGATION

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 4.

The cause of an accident to the overhead electricity conductors resulting in the stoppage of all local trains for about five minutes on the G. I. P. Railway, and the failure of Bombay Mills and factories dependent on the electric current transmitted by the Tata Hydraulic Power House was the subject matter of a criminal case in which Krishna Motya Tandel a mariner, was charged under section 280 I.P.C. with rash and negligent navigation.

The prosecution case was that on August 25 last when the accused was taking his barge from where it was moored in the monsoon to the bunder, the Tata Hydro-electric conductors happened to "fall" due to the contact of the mast about 93 ft. high. Consequently the train traffic and the Bombay factories dependent on the electric current stopped.

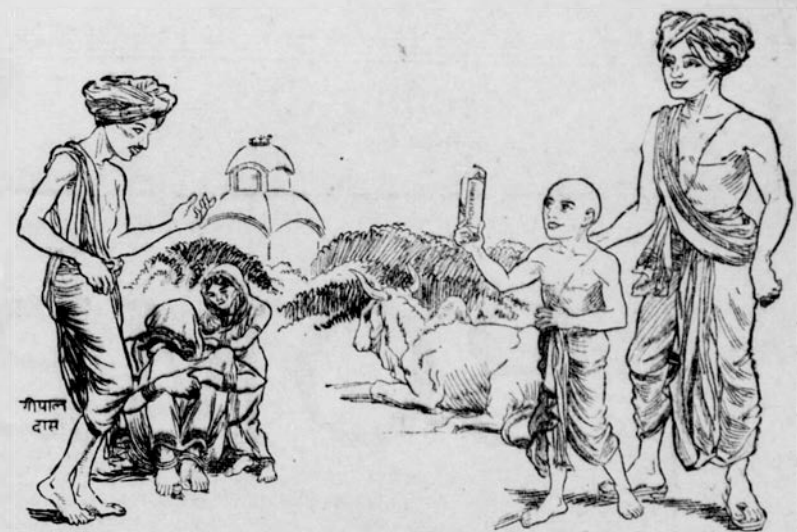
The defence was that the alleged accident was due to the extraordinary flood and sudden storm, which were responsible for the tossing up of the ship by the waves and the contact of the mast with the conductors.

The accused was acquitted to-day by the Thana Bench of the Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath.

Mr. W. A. Rege, Advocate, with Mr. D. D. Potnis defended the accused. Mr. Dhurandhar watched the proceedings on behalf of the Company.

Mr. G. K. Ghadge, a nephew of Her Highness the Maharani Bahadur Gaekwar of Baroda has been appointed a probationer on the Trans-Continental Air Service and has proceeded to Europe to receive further training.

when they became a parliamentary force the people would live happy ever after. If the time did come when the masses of India really worked, the first crash would fall upon the thin White Paper which was humbugging the masses at the present moment.



HOW DO YOU STIMULATE THE ENTIRE FAMILY?

I feel weak and faint with the slightest exertion. Any unusual effort on my part leaves me weak, I lose my appetite, I become despondent. The same thing happens to my family. You do more than me and keep it up longer, yet you are far more energetic than I am. Your son, too, seems a strong and healthy boy (alas, I have no son). He also is a mountain of energy. How do you acquire such strength, and how do you maintain it?

My friend, the rush of modern life takes regular toll from our bodily strength. If you wish to be strong and healthy always, you must store up energy for hard work and recoup losses of strength when they occur. The way I do this is by taking a regular course of Phosferine. Phosferine builds up and keeps up strength. I give it regularly to all my family, young and old. In this way, I have a healthy, happy family.

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2 WEEKS' R. I. TO RAILWAY WORKERS

Sequel To Karachi Goods Station Strike

KARACHI, Feb. 5

Thirty-eight labourers, arrested in connection with the labour strike in the Railway Goods Station, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks each on charge of being the members of an unlawful assembly. The trial opened before the

City Magistrate, Karachi, and was concluded there.—United Press.

At a meeting recently held in Mormal Provinces, resolutions were passed supporting the agitation carried on by His Holiness Vishwopkhar Jagatguru Maharaj in connection with the saving of milch-cattle and authorising the President of the meeting to forward the same to H. E. the Viceroy, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

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Bombay Governor Congratulates Hyderabad Municipality

Says Steps Taken By City Fathers For Various Civic Reforms Are Praiseworthy

The Governor of Bombay in the course of a joint reply to the addresses of the Hyderabad Municipality, and District Local Board to-day said:—

I am indeed impressed by the friendly welcome which you have given me to-day. I have been looking forward to my first visit to the second city of Sind, for I have heard much of its historical association. It is a city which has long been celebrated as the centre of education and culture in Sind, and for the enlightenment of its leading citizens. Its people have also, in the past, carried the spirit of enterprise to the district, for round about the city, are I understand, the best garden lands in Sind, and everywhere agriculture has been carried on with an efficiency much above the average of the Province. Although its trade and business have more recently been less prominent by reason of the rapid and unparalleled development of Unkarachi, there is no reason why, with the advent of the Barrage, it should lose the position of importance which it has held in the past.

My only regret is that Lady Brabourne, owing to the large number of her engagements in Bombay, should not have been able to accompany me on this occasion, and I thank you for your kindly reference to this fact.

Appreciable Progress

Replying, first of all, to the address which you, Mr. Naraindas Dharandas, have delivered on behalf of the Municipality, I recognise that, as you point out, you have in past years made appreciable progress in the provision of education, sanitation and medical relief, and I congratulate you on this fact. Nevertheless, from your statement of the various needs of the city which still have to be met, and from my previous knowledge of the more recent events in the history of your administration, it is clear to me that your administration has now reached the parting of the ways and has to solve immense problems which render the pro-

ferment of detailed advice on my part of comparatively little value.

Irksome Task

I have, on so many occasions, had to go through the irksome task of pointing out to local bodies that the financial situation of Government is such as to make it impossible for them to increase their present commitments, and of explaining that the stage has been reached when local needs must be met by local resources—and, I may add, that in the case of Municipalities as opposed to Local Boards, grants are not possible save in the most exceptional cases—that you are probably familiar with the subject and would prefer not to hear very much more about it, on this occasion. Apart from this, in the case of your Municipality it is clear, from the very nature of its financial position and its financial policy, that a mere grant for this or that object would do little to meet problems which can only be solved by a change of outlook and the adoption of a strong and resourceful policy.

I have gone carefully into the question of provision for the relief of congestion in the city, for I see that it is a subject which has been much discussed from time to time. The steps taken by you in the city itself are praiseworthy, for, as you point out, during the last ten years a large area of land has been acquired at a cost of over 5 lakhs of rupees and slums removed. Nothing to speak of appears, however, to have been done towards the necessary corollary of providing a residential area outside the town. I observe that the Municipality already has in its possession nearly 50 acres for the purpose.

Essential Need

It is therefore clear that the essential need at the present time is a revision of financial policy combined with the setting up of a strong executive which will deal with the problems energetically. I have already alluded to the fact that your budget has been balanced only once during the last eight years, and I understand that the rate of indirect taxation in the form of octroi has reached a limit beyond which it would be difficult to go. There would, therefore, seem to be strong reasons for the imposition of direct taxation in the form of a house tax, revision of water rates, and the special and general sanitary tax, to which I have already referred. As regards a strong executive, I understand that the business of the Municipality has been hampered in recent years by the existence of factions, and I would strongly urge on you that in future differences of opinion should be based only on a common zeal for the public good and not on mere party spirit.

Turning to the address which you, Mr. Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur, have read on behalf of the District Local Board, I am very glad to hear that the administration of the Board under your Presidency has been generally satisfactory, and I congratulate you on what you have been able to achieve.

You have laid special stress on the need of improved communications, and I entirely agree with you. In the course of my replies to the various addresses which have been presented to me by other Boards in Sind on the occasion of this visit, I have endeavoured to indicate the course of development which must take place in the future, and the duty which will fall on each Board to make some special provision for the purpose from the increasing amount which it is receiving by way of the cess on land revenue, and, if necessary, by increasing the rate. You will have had the opportunity of reading those replies, and I will therefore not go into the question at length to-day.

I think you are under a misapprehension when you contend that you should have been allowed to retain the balance of the grant for the improvement of village water supply which had lapsed because it was not utilised in the financial year for which it was granted. These grants are allotted from the balance in the Famine Relief Fund, and must be based on strict budgeting for the amount which will actually be spent each year. In the year in question your Board had already spent its disposal a balance of nearly Rs. 7,000 from previous years, and it has never been refused a grant on any amount which it has actually spent on these works.

I am glad to know the energetic measures which you are taking to improve the public health, and I congratulate you on appointing a touring medical officer. I understand that you have been advised by your Collector to open

three new dispensaries to provide for the increase of population and cultivation in the Barrage area, and that in this connection you have already asked for sanction to open a new dispensary at Tando Gulam Ali.

I congratulate you on taking up the question of establishing village Panchayats and promoting village uplift. I have learnt during the course of this tour that the prejudice against the imposition of house tax is deep-rooted in Sind, but I trust that, with the appreciation of the need for direct taxation if the future progress of Sind is to be assured, this feeling may in time disappear. In the meantime I would point out that provision has more recently been made in the Panchayat Act for the levy of alternative taxes in lieu of a house tax, so that, although the levy of house tax is the ideal to be desired, schemes need not be delayed on that account.

Concluding Lord Brabourne said:—Gentlemen, by again thanking you all for the friendly manner in which you have received me, and by wishing you an increased measure of prosperity in the future.

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW SCHOOL

Points Out Importance Of Giving Adequate Salaries To Teachers

The Governor of Bombay opened the Muslim Education Society's High School at Hyderabad to-day. In the course of his speech His Excellency said:—

"It has given me great pleasure to take part in this function to-day as indeed it is to me to do anything that is in my power to foster the progress of Muhammadan education."

"You, Khan Bahadur, have given us an interesting history of the steps which led to the construction of the building which we see before us. It is a further proof of the enterprise of your Society, which has already been strikingly demonstrated when it took over the Government High School. I should like to congratulate its members on their efforts, and in doing so, to mention your name, Khan Bahadur, and that of your energetic Secretary, Mr. Nur Muhammad Muhammad Sahwal. The transfer of the Government High School, Hyderabad, to your Society marks a new departure in the history of educational administration. It is a test of the fitness of the Muhammadans of this Province—I might even say a concession made in their favour—to conduct educational institutions on sound and efficient lines side by side with similar institutions managed by Government or by other communities."

Salaries to Teachers

"I am told that there was, at first, some local misgiving as to whether the school would be conducted on broad and non-communal lines, but that this is rapidly disappearing, thanks, again, largely to the broad policy followed by your Secretary. If I may be permitted to offer you some advice, I think you should bear in mind the great importance of paying adequate salaries to your teachers. You will always find this to be a good investment in the long run. The liberality of Muhammadans in the cause of education is well known, and it will, for some time to come, be the most practical means of effecting that progress which we all desire. I feel sure that this is a fact which is fully realised by the leading Muhammadan zamindars and other members of the community in this Province."

LORD BRABOURNE ON SIND SEPARATION

Asks Hindu Panchayats To Accept Parliament's Decision

The Governor in the course of his reply to the address of the Hindu Panchayats of Sind this afternoon said:—

"I am fully conscious of the large part played by the Hindu community in the history of Sind, and of its contributions towards trade, commerce and education. Nevertheless, to pass to that part of your address which deals with the Report of the Joint Select Committee, I do not think you can expect me to intervene at this stage in the question of the separation of Sind, even had I any doubts that full provision had not been made for your interests. As it is, the question has had the fullest consideration over a number of years in successive Committees and Conferences composed of the most experienced and distinguished men, and every shade of opinion which wished to express itself has been heard. The whole question will now be fully examined by Parliament, with whom the decision rests, and I am satisfied that

Our Baroda Letter

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Restriction To Be Put On Caste Dinners

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, Feb. 4.

The Government of Baroda has published a bill named "The Agriculturists' Relief Act" and invites public opinion before it is enacted into a law.

The bill defines the words 'Agriculturist' 'Relief' and 'Suit'. A proviso is included in the Bill that in any transaction between an agriculturist and his creditor, interest at the rate agreed between them shall be allowed, but limitations are made allowing 12 per cent. interest per annum, contained in Sub Sec. 2 of Sec. 4 of Interest Act subject to all provisions and 9 per cent. from the date the Act comes into force. The rate of interest from the date of the institution of the suit and from the date of the decree upto realisation shall not exceed 6 per cent. per annum. The Act shall apply under Sec. 2, notwithstanding that the creditor is also an agriculturist.

The Hazur may make this Act or any portion thereof applicable to the whole State or any part thereof, by a notification in the Baroda Government "Gazette".

CASTE DINNER BILL

The Legal remembrancer has published a bill for public opinion regarding putting checks and limitations on caste dinners. The Bill prohibits dinners of more than 100 persons of one caste, sub-caste or (Gol or Aekda) Circle, at the time of initiation, marriage, "Shimant" and death and "Varshi" ceremonies. Any one breaking the provisions would be punishable according to Sec. 143 of State Penal Code.

The Government has asked for public opinion on both the bills within one month, before enacting them into law.

Under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel a conference of the subjects of the forest tracts in the Navsari, Surat and adjoining territories will be held at Magarui, a village in the Vayara Taluka on the February 17.

You should, with confidence, accept whatever decision they arrive at.

Hindu Representation

"You go on to say that, even if Sind should be separated, you should be given a larger number of seats in the new Provincial Legislative Assembly and should enjoy freedom from discriminatory legislation."

In regard to the former question, I must remind you that the percentage of seats was fixed by the Premier's Award, which was given after the various communities of this country had failed to come to an agreement, and was a task reluctantly undertaken; and I would invite your attention to paragraph 120 of the report of the Joint Select Committee where it is stated that any attempt to alter it now would lead to disastrous consequences.

"As regards the latter question, I would invite your attention to paragraph 59 of the same Report, where it is stated that your community will enjoy the protection of the same safeguards as are vouchsafed for minorities in other Provinces."

Dacoities and Crimes

"I can understand that your community has been alarmed by the number of dacoities and crimes of violence which have taken place in this Province during the last few years. They have been a feature in the incidence of crime which must vary from time to time, and have in India been accentuated by the depression of the times and, to a smaller extent, by the recent political disturbances. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that Government have not taken the strongest and most energetic measures to deal with the situation. This is proved by the figures, which I have carefully examined, and which show that the number of dacoities decreased from 133 in 1930 to 29 in 1932, and remained at the latter figure in 1933."

"As to the recruitment of your community in the police force, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, on a representation made by the Hindu Association in 1927, issued orders, which were endorsed by Government, that an endeavour should be made to maintain 35 per cent. of Hindus (and not 38 per cent. as stated by you) in the 'lower ranks' of the Force. Actually the number is now 1,085 out of a sanctioned strength of 5,300, which is slightly over half the standard to which the Deputy Inspector General has endeavoured to conform. I have ascertained that the Deputy Inspector General invariably scrutinises the lists of recruitments, when he inspects the work of districts, to see that the claims of each community are being considered."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights."

Buy INDIAN

3 REASONS FOR USING
MYSORE GEORGETTES,
MYSORE CREPES,
MYSORE SATINS
GENUINE MYSORE SILK
EXCELLENT QUALITY
DURABLE
GOVT.
SILK WEAVING FACTORY
MYSORE.

Use MYSORE SILKS

THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.

has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics"—"Crepes", "Satins", "Georgettes". The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

Agents:
 The "MYSORE PRODUCTS,"
 101, Princess St., Bombay.
 Leading Stockists:
 The "SWADESHI,"
 Yusuf Building Churchgate,
 Street, Fort, Bombay.
 The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT,"
 Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory: GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
 Delisl. Rd., Bombay 11.
 Sole Agents: NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
 Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KARACHI

FIVE YEAR OLD BOY KILLED

RANGOON, Jan. 30.
 "You dog" from a five year old boy resulted in his death. This incident took place in a village in the Upper Chinthein district. The youth it is alleged used the words to a fifteen year old Burman and the latter fatally wounded the boy in the neck with a dah.

AIR MAIL FOR CROYDON.

KARACHI, Feb. 4.
 The air mail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 4-30 yesterday evening and left for Croydon at 4 a.m. this morning with six passengers, being 24 hours behind the schedule. The Lahore mails were brought by train and connected.—A. P.

B.S.D. LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

Brisk Polling At Various Booths

(From Our Correspondent.) GHATKOPAR, Feb. 4.
 Brisk polling was witnessed in connection with the triennial election to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board which took place to-day at the following booths:—
 Andheri, Borivli, Bandra, Chembur, Ghatkopar, Kurla, Malad, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Ambernath.
 For one seat from the Ambernath Taluka non-Muslim constituency two candidates were Messrs. Balaram Jandoo Thakur and Daji Bhau Patil. There were nine candidates for the seven seats of the South Salsette Taluka non-Muslim constituency. Their names are: Messrs. Ramkrishna Harichandra Chemburkar, J. M. Ganesha, Balakrishna Sadashiva Patil, Shantaram Narayan Patil, Chuni Lal Domodar Bar-

UNITY SHOULD BE ACHIEVED FIRST

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.
 Dr. M. Mahmud Ullah in the course of a statement to the press says: "It will be no good to talk about rejecting the new reforms or modifying the Award. The only practical and effective method by which the Reforms could be improved is to show to the Government that the majority is well capable of protecting the legitimate interests of the minorities. The days of unity conferences, which are invariably rounded up by celebrating Anti-Award days, are gone. Political unity is a condition precedent to constitutional Government."

Swala, Paul Antone, Pereira, Ramchandra Hiraji Patil, D. F. Jassawala and Eruchsha Framji.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the latest science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Love Affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times Sick



ness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight. To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like, enclose 4 annas stamps to help postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 512B), Upper Forgett Street, Bombay VII.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay, often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene dissolved in 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure. (Adv.)

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY EIGHT POINTS

Revival Of Confidence Makes Its Appearance Again

TRADERS NOT DISPOSED TO FOLLOW ADVANCE

Franc Improves Slightly But Sterling Receded

SILVER STAGNANT, GOLD STEADY

Wheat Declines But Linseed Dull And Featureless

REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE PUTS UP A CHEERFUL TONE IN N. Y. EXCHANGE.

Unlike last few days the American Cotton futures displayed quite an active tone to-day. It was mostly due to better technical position. Reports of Indian enquiries for American Cotton have created better prospects for exports but indications of labour unrest hampered trading and traders were not disposed to follow up the advance.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS RATES.

After opening steady the sterling dollar in London improved a little but later prices receded. Franc rates also show slight improvement.

SILVER AND GOLD PRACTICALLY IMMOBILE.

WHEAT AND LINSEED AGAIN DISPLAYING A DOWN-GOING TREND.

Chicago Wheat after opening steady eased under Commission Houses selling. Argentine Linseed dull and featureless. Traders watching developments.

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.
EXCHANGE.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)	
New York, Feb. 5.	
Previous closing	12.31
To-day's opening	12.39
Difference	+0.08
To-day's closing	12.39
Difference	+0.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)	
Liverpool, Feb. 5.	
Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.73
Difference	+0.01
To-day's closing	6.72
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 255
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 5.

Confidence appeared to be gradually returning and prices displayed considerable steadiness to-day due to better technical position of market moreover reports of Indian enquiries for American cotton have created better prospects for exports but indications of labour unrest hampered trading and traders were not disposed to follow up advances generally as result of which prices failed to push up to any appreciable extent.

May was traded in at opening at 12.39 i.e. eight points higher prices advanced sharply on 'good local' and foreign buying influenced by better Liverpool advice but higher level attracted liquidation and southern offering which dragged down May to 12.34 thereafter market became narrow with prices fluctuating in small groove under alternate influence of buying and selling of small orders.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:

March (12.28/12.28)	12.32/12.32
May (12.28/12.28)	12.39/12.39
July (12.30/12.28)	12.39/12.38

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 5.	
3.30 p.m.	
London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5-6 1/2)	5-6 1/2
New York on Bombay (3-2 1/2)	3-2 1/2
Berlin on Bombay (0-2 1/2)	0-2 1/2
London on Milan (57.62)	57.78
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/2)	1-5 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.75)	6.80
American March (6.69)	6.74
Egyptian January (8.45)	8.53
Egyptian March (8.41)	8.48

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Firm opening advice from New York developed further firmness in the local cotton market when late at night Broach firming up to Rs. 255. The tone was very firm.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Liverpool wheat opened steady March 26 3/4 May 29 3/4 July 61 3/4 market was moderately active on some speculative buying but enquiry generally remained extremely limited and business was small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 5.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 3/8. Prices slightly eased under commission house selling and liquidation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.
Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.03. Market was quiet and featureless with traders watching developments with price falling to 12.00 noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 5.

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-3 1/2) 6-10
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 2-2 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-6) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (417 1/2) sellers 417 3/8 sellers.

Dunlop Jan (unchanged) February sellers 421

Lightning Jan (unchanged) 219 1/4 February sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 paid sellers) 6 3/16 paid buyers.

April-June (6 5/16 paid buyers) 6 3/16 paid buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (412 1/4) sellers to 411 3/4 sellers 412 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (413 3/8) sellers 413 5/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Jan (414 15/16) paid sellers 414 15/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Comorand Jan (unavailable) 414 7/8 nominal sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 5.
10.30 p.m.

Wheat May 412 0
Linseed May 7 3 0

The tone was steady.

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 5.

Previous closing 74.28
To-day's opening 74.28
To-day's closing 74.28

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 5.

The market was steady.

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 5.

Forward (24 5/16d) 24 7/16d
Spot (24 7/16d) 24 7/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 5.

Gold per ounce (47-2 1/2) 47-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 5.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

6 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 61/15, 62/5, and 66/12.

Prices declined on scattered selling and realising in absence of any stimulating news from abroad while later as London cables did not show any improvement market became further depressed on renewed selling and liquidation closed steady at Rs. 61/4, 61/10 and 66/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3.

Early in session prices advanced on scattered buying but eventually receded on some selling closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3.

U. S. SUPREME COURT AND GOLD CLAUSE

Messrs. Henry Davis and Co., Bombay have received the following cable from their New York correspondents dated Feb. 5.

"Washington experts forecast favourable decision of the Supreme Court on the gold clause."

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/14; Highest Rs. 47/1; Closing Rs. 37/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 43/6; Highest Rs. 44/2; Closing Rs. 43/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/14; Highest Rs. 47/1; Closing Rs. 46/14.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/14; Highest Rs. 28/2; Closing Rs. 27/12.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales, 1934-35 1933-34

Receipts to date 4-2-35 3757000 6068000

Receipts Yesterday 4-2-35 13000 12000

Exports to date 4-2-35 3018000 4934000

Stock at Ports 1-2-35 2820000 3833000

Stock Interior Towns 1-2-35 765000 2061000

Stock Liverpool 1-2-35 807000 992000

Visible Supply 1-2-35 6394000 8653000

Quantity in sight 1-2-35 6513000 9460000

Quantity out of sight 1-2-35 5437000 7360000

London Stock Exchange

TENDENCY DULL IN ALL SECTIONS

Wheat And Maize Easy

MORE ACTIVITY IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

On the Stock Exchange the prevailing apathy abroad, more particularly the anxiously awaited gold clause case decision wherein now confidently expected 9/2, were chiefly responsible for further falling off business and in practically all sections tendency was dull.

Among commodities wheat maize both easier owing liquidations which in turn induced steeper orders.

Wall Street opened easy but became slightly more active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing at 499 1/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, Jan 25, 499 7/8

Tuesday, Jan 28, 499 1/2

Wednesday Jan 30, 499

Thursday Jan 31, 499 1/4

Friday Feb. 1, 499 1/2

Monday Feb. 4, 499 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 5.

London Stock Exchange continued to be inactive and uncertain.

Glittered securities showed considerable steadiness after early setback three and half was quoted 499 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 487 1/2 and then advanced to 487 15/16 but subsequently on lack of support rate gradually receded to 487 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.28 and after remaining practically unchanged improved to 74.37.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (492 1/4) 492 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (411 3/4) 411 3/4

1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (419 1/4) 419 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (4120 3/4) 4120 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (4108 3/4) 4108 3/4

1 per cent Victory Bonds (4118 1/2) 4118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 1 p.c. Preference cumulative (28.9) 28.9

Marks and Spencer Spills share (51/8) 51/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (34-1 1/2) 34-6

Prinching Johnson (dol 42) dol 42-6

Imperial Chemical (dol 37-6) dol 37-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 104-1 1/2) dol 104-1 1/2

Woolworth New Ford (dol 109-6) dol 110-1 1/2

Reclamation 1930 (dol 80 1/2) dol 81 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (25-1 1/2) 25-4

University Ordinary (27-6) 27-6

Ford Motors (dol 32-6) dol 31-3

Cables and Wireless (dol 6 7/6) 6-7 1/8

British American Tobacco (dol 125-9) dol 125-9

Camera 'A' (48 1/4) 48 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ord (140-3) 139-9

P and O S N Co Defd (47) 17

Distillers (92-3) 92-0

Breadfruit Dryers (9-9) 9-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-49 7/12) 50-4

Fine Cotton Spinners (8) 8

Western Ltd Ordinary (10 10) 10

Inter Nickels (23 5/8) 23 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (4109) 4109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (454 3/4) 454

L M S Ford (419 1/4) 418 3/4

L N E R Defd (226 7/8) 226 7/8

Southern Dutch (420 1/2) 420 1/2

Landing Pass 5 per cent (4138 3/4) 4138 3/4

London 'G' Stock (494) 494 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (28-3) 28-5

Goddard New (191-3) 191-3

Modder New (77-6) 77-6

Sub Nigel (246-3) 245

Spring Mines (190) 187-6

Union Corporation (148-9) 148-9

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Remittances to the Home Treasury.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 2nd Feb. 1935 1,837,000. From 1st April 1934 to the 2nd Feb. 1935 31,722,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 2nd Feb. 1935 -2,250,000.

Total 1,837,000 and 29,472,000 respectively.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

On the 31st January 1935.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,83,58,45

Reserve—

Coin and bullion

In India—

Silver-coin 80,03,93

Gold bullion 41,56,26

Silver bullion 13,82,43

Securities (purchase price)—

In India 33,81,58

In England 14,35,20

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In the share market to-day

jute shares ruled firm. Coals kept

very firm. Equitables, Hurriadihs

and West Jamurias were strong

features. Teas were dull and

neglected. Miscellaneous section

show no change. Following were

closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three

and a half per cent Govt. Paper

Strong Buying In Shares Steels And Mills Record Sharp Improvement Lively Market And Scarcity Of Offerings

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. The local Share Bazar was again active with extensive buying and there was scarcity of offerings. The market displayed good undertone and the session was lively.

All sections have now attracted the attention of operators and prices are going up by leaps and bounds. At the present the market is in a "Boom Mood" and new buyers are pouring in and present high prices are creating more confidence among buyers.

The market is more or less a self-cornered one and those who sell short are forced to cover at advancing prices. Improved outlook of trade coupled with cheap money owing to continuous exports of Gold are helping the rise.

The market is really in Bullish temper and those who entered on the constructive side at low levels are not afraid of set-backs or reactions. Thus there is absence of offerings and prices are going up. Unfounded rumours of warning were followed by drastic liquidation and the inaction of the Board was considered a signal for straight run-up. Thus with strengthened technical situation and expansion of currency, prices are mounting up and we are witnessing abnormal enthusiasm.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 985 and advanced to Rs. 1001. Century shares opened at Rs. 333 and closed at Rs. 336. Central India shares opened at Rs. 405 and improved to Rs. 413. Colaba were very steady at Rs. 170 and Simplex shares were difficult to buy at 107. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 276 and advanced to Rs. 280 but later on prices declined to Rs. 272.

Bundi shares were firm on active buying and advanced to Rs. 10. Indian cements also followed the upward trend and after opening at Rs. 398 rose to Rs. 412.

Tata Steel the chief centre of speculative activity was feverish. Heavy profit-taking failed to check the upward trend. These shares are very popular and outsiders are taking quick turns. All offerings were well absorbed and prices kept up hardening tendency. Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 690 and declined to Rs. 685 but continued demand pushed up prices to Rs. 735. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 147 and declined to Rs. 146 1/2 but advanced to Rs. 153 1/4.

Hydro-Electric section was fairly steady but prices were a bit easy on realising. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1831 and after advancing to Rs. 1835 declined to Rs. 1826. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1650 and closed at Rs. 1645. Hydro shares opened at Rs. 132 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 134 1/2.

The action of the market is impressive although the rise is too rapid but heavy buying and absence of selling are forcing up prices. The market is feverish and further rise seems to be in store before any important relapse comes.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.	
100 Ahm. Ad.	313 1/2
500 Bom. Con.	72 1/2
230 Bombay Dyeing	1001 1/2
200 Bradbury	108 1/2
100 Central	336 1/2
100 Central India	413 1/2
100 Colaba	170 1/2
100 Corla	115 1/2
100 Crescent	7 1/2
280 Currim	0 1/2
250 David	60 1/2
250 Dawn	395 1/2
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	137 1/2
100 Gokak	238 1/2
100 Hindustan	1880 1/2
100 Indore	103 1/2
50 Khatorehand	0 1/2
100 Khatai	86 1/2
100 Kohinoor	243 1/2
250 Lakmi	810 1/2
100 Madhavji	12 1/2
250 Madras United	65 1/2
1000 Morari	1420 1/2
250 Model	72 1/2
50 Mysore	108 1/2
200 New Great	226 1/2
100 Osmanshahi	70 1/2
100 Phoenix	330 1/2
25 Sassoon Silk	39 1/2
1000 Sholapur	2750 1/2
50 Simplex	107 1/2
100 Swadeshi	272 1/2
100 Swan	52 1/2
25 Tata	20 1/2
500 Vishnu	1535 1/2
1000 Western	982 1/2

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	107 1/2
25-50 Central Bank	38 1/2
500 Imperial Bank	1587 1/2
125-500 Imp. Cont.	398 1/2
50-100 India	121 1/2
5 Union	5 1/2

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	40 1/2
70 Wallor	123 1/2
160 Indian	412 1/2
40 Katni Def.	1330 1/2
100 Katni Ord.	398 1/2
75 Okha	210 1/2
10 Punjab	28 1/2
100 Shahabad	390 1/2
70 United	75 1/2

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	13 1/2
15-75 New India	46 1/2
200 Oriental	4625 1/2
10-100 Vulcan	7 1/2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old X.D.	165 1/2
1000 Andhra Valley	1826 1/2
10 Ajmer	10 1/2
50 Bombay Tram.	173 1/2
100 Bom. Suburban	183 1/2
10 Broach	13 1/2
100 Karachi	225 1/2
100 Poona	181 1/2
100 Surat	181 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.	
Bombay, Feb. 5	
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Sett.	98 5/8
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash	98 5/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett.	110 3/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	110 3/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett.	117 1/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117 1/2
TAX FREE	
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	110 3/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120 1/2
5 1/2 per cent 1928 Mysore	111 1/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 R.D.L.	102 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)	
3 per cent 1941	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102 1/2
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117 1/2
5 per cent 1939/41	107 1/4
5 per cent 1940/43	109
5 per cent 1935	101 1/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108 1/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T.B.	102 1/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B.P.T.	107 1/2
4 per cent M. Deb.	107 1/2
5 per cent M. Deb.	109 1/2
5 per cent M. Deb.	109 1/2
6 per cent K.P.T.	109 1/2
1 1/2 per cent H.I.	107 1/2
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper (opened to-day at Rs. 98 5/8 and declined to Rs. 98 1/4 on profit taking)	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 4	
Broach A/M opening	115 1/4, highest 248; lowest 245 1/4; closing 147 1/4
Broach J/A opening	219 1/2; highest 220 1/4; lowest 218 1/2; closing 218 1/2
Omra March opening	226; highest 228; lowest 226; closing 226 1/2
Omra May opening	225 3/4; highest 227; lowest 225 1/2; closing 225 1/2
Bengal March opening	192; highest 193; lowest 191 1/4; closing 191 1/4
Bengal May opening	191 1/2; highest 192 1/2; lowest 191 1/2; closing 191 1/2
Tejmandi for Broach A/M	1835 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/2
Tejmandi for Broach Settlement	(21-2-35) Rs. 9

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 4	
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	429 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	430 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	430 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	431 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	432 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	433 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	434 1/2
6 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	435 1/2
7 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	436 1/2
7 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	437 1/2
8 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	438 1/2
8 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	439 1/2
9 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	440 1/2
9 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	441 1/2
10 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	442 1/2
10 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	443 1/2
11 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	444 1/2
11 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	445 1/2
12 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	446 1/2
12 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	447 1/2
13 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	448 1/2
13 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	449 1/2
14 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	450 1/2
14 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	451 1/2
15 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	452 1/2
15 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	453 1/2
16 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	454 1/2
16 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	455 1/2
17 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	456 1/2
17 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	457 1/2
18 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	458 1/2
18 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	459 1/2
19 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	460 1/2
19 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	461 1/2
20 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	462 1/2
20 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	463 1/2
21 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	464 1/2
21 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	465 1/2
22 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	466 1/2
22 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	467 1/2
23 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	468 1/2
23 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	469 1/2
24 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	470 1/2
24 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	471 1/2
25 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	472 1/2
25 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	473 1/2
26 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	474 1/2
26 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	475 1/2
27 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	476 1/2
27 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	477 1/2
28 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	478 1/2
28 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	479 1/2
29 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	480 1/2
29 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	481 1/2
30 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	482 1/2
30 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	483 1/2
31 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	484 1/2
31 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	485 1/2
32 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	486 1/2
32 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	487 1/2
33 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	488 1/2
33 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	489 1/2
34 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	490 1/2
34 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	491 1/2
35 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	492 1/2
35 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	493 1/2
36 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	494 1/2
36 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	495 1/2
37 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	496 1/2
37 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	497 1/2
38 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	498 1/2
38 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	499 1/2
39 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	500 1/2
39 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	501 1/2
40 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	502 1/2
40 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	503 1/2
41 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	504 1/2
41 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	505 1/2
42 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	506 1/2
42 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	507 1/2
43 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	508 1/2
43 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	509 1/2
44 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	510 1/2
44 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	511 1/2
45 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	512 1/2
45 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	513 1/2
46 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	514 1/2
46 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	515 1/2
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47 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	517 1/2
48 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	518 1/2
48 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	519 1/2
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52 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	527 1/2
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53 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	529 1/2
54 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	530 1/2
54 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	531 1/2
55 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	532 1/2
55 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	533 1/2
56 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	534 1/2
56 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	535 1/2
57 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	536 1/2
57 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	537 1/2
58 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	538 1/2
58 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	539 1/2
59 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	540 1/2
59 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	541 1/2
60 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	542 1/2
60 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	543 1/2
61 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	544 1/2
61 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	545 1/2
62 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	546 1/2
62 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	547 1/2
63 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	548 1/2
63 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	549 1/2
64 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	550 1/2
64 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	551 1/2
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67 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	556 1/2
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68 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	559 1/2
69 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	560 1/2
69 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	561 1/2
70 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	562 1/2
70 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	563 1/2
71 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	564 1/2
71 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	565 1/2
72 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	566 1/2
72 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	567 1/2
73 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	568 1/2
73 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	569 1/2
74 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	570 1/2
74 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	571 1/2
75 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	572 1/2
75 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	573 1/2
76 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	574 1/2
76 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	575 1/2
77 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	576 1/2
77 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	577 1/2
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78 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	579 1/2
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79 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	581 1/2
80 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	582 1/2
80 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	583 1/2
81 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	584 1/2
81 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	585 1/2
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98 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	618 1/2
98 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	619 1/2
99 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	620 1/2
99 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	621 1/2
100 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	622 1/2
100 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	623 1/2
101 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	624 1/2
101 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	625 1/2
102 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	626 1/2
102 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	627 1/2
103 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	628 1/2
103 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	629 1/2
104 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	630 1/2
104 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	631 1/2
105 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	632 1/2
105 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	633 1/2
106 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	634 1/2
106 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	635 1/2
107 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	636 1/2
107 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	637 1/2
108 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	638 1/2
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119 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	661 1/2
120 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	662 1/2
120 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	663 1/2
121 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	664 1/2
121 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	665 1/2
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126 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	675 1/2
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129 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	681 1/2
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137 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	696 1/2
137 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	697 1/2
138 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	698 1/2
138 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	699 1/2
139 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	700 1/2
139 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	701 1/2
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145 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	712 1/2
145 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	713 1/2
146 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	714 1/2
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147 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	716 1/2
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149 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	720 1/2
149 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	721 1/2
150 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	722 1/2
150 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	723 1/2
151 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	724 1/2
151 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	725 1/2
152 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	726 1/2
152 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	727 1/2
153 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	728 1/2
153 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	729 1/2
154 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	730 1/2
154 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	731 1/2
155 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	732 1/2
155 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	733 1/2
156 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	734 1/2
156 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	735 1/2
157 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	736 1/2
157 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	737 1/2
158 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	738 1/2
158 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	739 1/2
159 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	740 1/2
159 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	741 1/2
160 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	742 1/2
160 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	743 1/2
161 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	744 1/2
161 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	745 1/2
162 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	746 1/2
162 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	747 1/2
163 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	748 1/2
163 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	749 1/2
164 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	750 1/2
164 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	751 1/2
165 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	752 1/2
165 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	753 1/2
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166 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	755 1/2
167 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	756 1/2
167 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	757 1/2
168 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	758 1/2
168 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	759 1/2
169 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	760 1/2
169 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	761 1/2
170 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	762 1/2
170 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	763 1/2
171 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	764 1/2
171 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	765 1/2
172 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	766 1/2
172 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	767 1/2
173 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	768 1/2
173 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	769 1/2
174 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	770 1/2
174 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	771 1/2
175 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	772 1/2
175 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	773 1/2
176 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	774 1/2
176 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	775 1/2
177 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	776 1/2
177 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	777 1/2
178 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	778 1/2
178 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	779 1/2
179 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	780 1/2
179 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	781 1/2
180 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	782 1/2
180 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	783 1/2
181 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	784 1/2
181 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	785 1/2
182 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	786 1/2
182 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	787 1/2
183 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	788 1/2
183 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	789 1/2
184 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	790 1/2
184 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	791 1/2
185 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	792 1/2
185 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	793 1/2
186 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	794 1/2
186 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	795 1/2
187 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	796 1/2
187 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	797 1/2
188 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	798 1/2
188 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	799 1/2
189 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	800 1/2
189 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	801 1/2
190 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	802 1/2
190 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	803 1/2
191 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	804 1/2
191 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	805 1/2
192 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	806 1/2
192 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	807 1/2
193 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	808 1/2
193 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	809 1/2
194 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	810 1/2
194 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	811 1/2
195 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	812 1/2
195 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	813 1/2
196 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	814 1/2
196 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	815 1/2
197 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	816 1/2
197 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	817 1/2
198 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	818 1/2
198 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	819 1/2
199 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	820 1/2
199 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	821 1/2
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204 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	830 1/2
204 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	831 1/2
205 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	832 1/2
205 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935

Kolhapur Darbar Bows To Public Opinion

Ajra Prosecutions Suspended

Inquiry Into Tragic Incident Will Be Public

LEGAL PROTECTION TO WITNESSES

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 5. Information is to hand regarding the several provisions that have been laid down regarding the procedure of the Ajra Firing Inquiry Commission that will start taking evidence in the Town Hall at Kolhapur from the 11th instant.

Prosecutions Suspended

The salient and important provision amongst these, is the total suspension of all the criminal cases that may have been instituted in the courts of the Ichalkaranji Tehsil consequent upon the firing incident or in any way connected with this unfortunate incident. The suspension is to remain in effect till the Commission has finished recording evidence and submitted its findings.

Full Inquiry

The Commission will record all possible evidence and has called upon all those, who can throw some light or other on any of the issues or side-issues involved in the inquiry of the incident, to tender their quota of assistance by a narration of facts and information they might be in possession of.

Assurance To Witnesses

It is further laid down that depositions of witnesses during the course of this inquiry, will not form ground for new prosecutions against them in future, or will either be admitted as evidence in cases that may, perhaps, have been already instituted in courts.

Protection Offered

Intending witnesses who wish to appear before the tribunal have been promised perfect protection from intimidation and against apprehended troubles of any kind connected with this affair. If an intending witness fears some intimidation, he may at once inform the Darbar of the same who taking cognizance of it will look for removing it.

Legal Advice

Those of the witnesses who wish to have legal help while tendering their depositions will be allowed to have the assistance of their own pleaders or legal advisers.

Open To Press

It is understood that accredited reporters and representatives of the press will be allowed to be present at the inquiry.

Major A. A. Russel, M.C., who sits on the Inquiry Commission is understood, is the Secretary to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India.

COLLISION OF GOODS TRAINS

Fireman Injured And Vehicles Damaged

SHAMNAGAR, February 5.

Two goods trains were involved in a serious head-on collision this afternoon here, as a result of which several vehicles of both the trains were damaged, up and down lines blocked, some telegraph lines broken and a fireman injured and sent to hospital, says a message received from the Divisional Superintendent of the Broad Gauge, E. B. Railway, Calcutta, at Shamnagar.

The accident occurred in the course of shunting operations. A relief train has arrived from Calcutta and further assistance has been requisitioned from Kanchrapara and Ishardi. The block of the up and down main lines is expected to be cleared by 4 p.m. to-day. Meanwhile all trains are being passed by the quadruple line.—A.P.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING

Burman Sent Up For Trial

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

Maung Mya Thein was sent up for trial on a charge of illegally transporting 32,000 tolas of opium to the city from the districts.

The contraband was recovered from a consignment of til-seeds which was lying at the Kemmendine Railway Station goods shed. Maung Mya Thein was arrested when he went to take the delivery of the consignment.

The Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, finding Maung Mya Thein guilty sentenced him yesterday to eleven months' rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 900 or in default to undergo a further imprisonment for six months.—A.P.

Sir Edwin John Dead

AGRA, Feb. 4.

Sir Edwin John, the head of the firm of John Brothers, Agra, died at Gwalior on Saturday. The body was brought to Agra and was buried this morning.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Akhil Dutt Elected As Lahiri Choudhuri Withdraws From Contest

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Assembly met to-day to elect the Deputy President and discuss the non-official resolutions.

Of the two candidates, namely, Mr. Akhil Dutt and Mr. Lahiri Choudhuri, the latter withdrew this morning his candidature. So Mr. Akhil Dutt has been elected uncontested to Deputy Presidentship.

The first resolution standing in the name of Mr. B. Das urges the Government to remove the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgars' Organisation.

During the question hour replying to Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhuri regarding the Land Development Bill, Mr. G. S. Bajpai said that the Government of India had correspondence with the Government of Ceylon about the Land Development Ordinance there. The restrictive provision was limited only to the portion of the Crown land. The Government of India represented that even for this limited area Indians permanently residing in Ceylon whether possessing the Ceylon domicile of origin or not, should be eligible. This representation was not successful. The Government of India was not aware of any discriminatory treatment in the matter of trade employment or immigration.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The following questions were answered in to-day's sitting of the Assembly:

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to improve the low prices of trade in India?

Sir James Grigg: A good deal has been attempted in one direction and another (e.g. import duties, restriction schemes etc.) which might have been expected to raise the internal commodity prices.

Mr. Navarai: Is there any committee appointed to examine the export and import trade of India as a whole and the trade of other countries with which India is in competition in the world's markets, with a view to help the Indian agriculturist and the trader? If so, how far has the Committee progressed in its work?

Sir James Grigg: No, Nor do I think there is any prospect of any useful employment for such committee so long as the present universal desire simultaneously to export freely and import as little as possible continues.—United Press.

BAN ON SUBHAS BOSE'S BOOK

Das To Seek Information From Govt. In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Nilkanth Das, Member of the Assembly, has tabled the following short-notice question regarding the ban on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's book "Indian Struggle".

"Will the Government be pleased to reply to the following queries regarding the ban on Mr. Subash Bose's book 'The Indian Struggle', published by Messrs. Wishart and Company 9, John Street, London W. C. 2, England."

(1) "What are the objectionable contents that have led the Government to take such drastic steps as they have taken in proscribing the book."

(2) "Are the Government prepared to give some definite illustrations to explain the character of the objectionable contents, if an exhaustive description is not possible?"

(3) "Are the Government prepared to accept the challenge that the Book contains nothing but

CIVIC ADDRESS TO BHULABHA!

Lucknow Municipal Board's Decision

LUCKNOW, Feb. 5.

That a civic address be presented to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress leader in the Assembly when he visits Lucknow shortly to perform the opening ceremony of the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition was unanimously decided at a meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board this evening.

A committee of six members has been formed to draft the address and make the necessary arrangement.—United Press.

ROADS COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The following Members have been elected to the Standing Committee on Roads of the Assembly:

Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. G. Morgan, Captain Lalchand Navarai, Mr. Deep Narain Sinha, Mr. Omar Ali Shah, Mr. Mangalsingh.

Mr. Sriprakash, Mr. Abdulla Haroon were elected to the Reserve Bank of India Committee.—United Press.

RETIREMENT

Baroda Govt. Take Steps To Meet Revenue Deficit

BARODA, Feb. 4.

The Government of Baroda, it is understood, have deputed Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, the Mantra Sachiva, Baroda, to suggest measures for effecting retrenchment in the various State Departments in consultation with the State Accountant-General.

This step is proposed with a view to meet the deficit in revenue which the recent frost in the State is likely to cause.—A.P.

STRENGTHEN HANDS OF CONGRESS

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Appeal To Muslim Youths

AJMER, Feb. 4.

A well-attended meeting under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party was held in Darga, Maulana Moinuddin, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind presiding, Siad Razmi, President of the Congress Muslim Party, Mr. Moinuddin and Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. spoke on the theme of Islam and its lesson.

Siad Razmi appealed to Muslim youths to strengthen the Congress Muslim Party and serve the country through the party by doing constructive work.

Interviewed by Mr. Rameshchander Vyas, Secretary of the D. C. C. before leaving for Delhi last night, Dr. Syed Mahmud wished all success to the Congress Muslim Party and hoped it would live up to its ideals under the guidance of Siad Razmi, to whom he paid a tribute for founding the party.

Replying to other question Dr. Syed Mahmud said the Congress had no special programme for the political uplift of Muslims. The Congress stood for complete independence. All backwardness in all communities would automatically vanish with its attainment. Asked if Gandhiji proposed touring Bengal with a view to awaken Bengal peasants, he said he was not sure, but probably he would undertake a tour in connection with the Village Industries Movement.—A.P.

INSPECTOR FINED Rs. 11,500

Woman Employed As Tool To Kill Two Brothers

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

The story of how a Baluchi woman in league with her brother, a police official, caused the death of her husband and a village official of the rank of Mukhtiar in Jacobabad (Sind frontier) was narrated before a Jirga who convicted and sentenced Azad Khan, Inspector of Police, to pay a fine of Rs. 11,500.

It was stated that the woman was married to the brother of Farid Khan, the deceased official, and when the latter in company with her husband returned home from duty he was given a cup of milk alleged to have been poisoned. Though the milk was intended for Farid Khan he took half of it and gave the remaining quantity to his brother. No sooner had they finished drinking the milk they both fell unconscious and were removed to hospital where they died soon after admission.

The Sind Frontier police arrested the Baluchi woman who had prepared the milk but she turned approver and made a clean breast of the whole plot alleged to have been hatched by accused Azad Khan to murder Farid Khan.

The above case created much tension between two Baluchi tribes on Sind border and section 144 was promulgated by the authorities.—A.P.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS

Communist Bogey In Agitation Against Wage-Cuts In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The General Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement to the Press:

As the grave implications of the Delhi Settlement re, Ahmedabad Labour Dispute have not yet been fully grasped by the press and the public, it is necessary to give in detail its meaning and its adverse effects on the working class of Ahmedabad.

For the last five years, workers of Ahmedabad were time and again told that the Labour Textile Association had accepted the principle of living wage endorsed by the Krishnal Zaveri Award and they would not be a party to any settlement that meant contravention of the same.

According to this award, the living wages was computed at Rs. 49 per mensem. Taking due consideration of fall in index number and the same time rise in prices due to the last frost, the living wage to-day is somewhere between Rs. 47 and Rs. 49. By accepting a general wage cut of 6-1/4 per cent, besides the loss in wages due to less production, the much advertised principle of Living wage is thrown overboard. The corollaries of wage cut have been skilfully masked. Due to the reduction of hours, a further cut of one hour's wages for piece workers in the spinning as well as the weaving dept. i.e. about 10 per cent is effected. Besides in the mills that are outside the Association before the dispute arose, a considerable percentage of wage cut had already been enforced.

WEAVERS WILL GET LESS

Now take the case of weavers. The Zaveri award lays down Rs. 49, as living wage. The present settlement lays down Rs. 41-4-0 as minimum wage. During the present strike, it has been brought to the public notice that some millowners have tried to go below this level. Settling aside this consideration, it is quite obvious that the minimum wage enunciated to-day will, in course of events, be the maximum wage and will be much below the living wage. Secondly, this minimum wage Rs. 41-4-0 will be in practice much less than it is made out as weavers who are pieceworkers will get wages of 9 hours instead of 10 i.e. 10 per cent less making it 37-2-0. It is contended that this loss will be balanced by higher efficiency, but the millowners Association Secretary's statement that "in the present day high efficiency of Ahmedabad Mills, there was very little scope

for increased production," disproves this contention.

DANGER OF RATIONALISATION

The cut therefore in effect will be for piece workers somewhere between 15 and 16 per cent. This, of course, does not take account of about 10 per cent cut already effected by certain mills. The result will be that weavers will get about Rs. 10 less than the Zaveri Award i.e. about 20 per cent less than Zaveri Award.

Now regarding the much applauded scheme of rationalisation, a scheme of schemes pouring money in capitalist coffers at the expense and sweating conditions of labour by accepting rationalisation, the Labour Association has become a willing appendage of capitalist economy. The rationalisation scheme, besides lessening the wage bill, will work in two ways.

Firstly, the workers will be forced to work on double sides. Secondly, the recess hour will be worked by half the number of total men. That will in effect mean unemployment on a modest competition to about 8,500 workers in industry and a loss of wage bill of about extra 12 per cent to the working community. Is this "rationalisation without unemployment"? The workers can never be a party to even "controlled" rationalisation of this sort without resistance.

We knew definitely that the Workers' Representative Committee threw off their settlement twice at their meeting.

To say that such a settlement is a settlement of "partnership" is to insult the entire working class.

It is regrettable that the Union has divided the working class between spinners and weavers and thus do not look to their collective class interest.

REPLY TO CHARGE

This has naturally created a ferment in the working class, and the present spontaneous strikes are expression of their deep resentment. To say that the workers have revolted due to the propaganda of communists is to misjudge facts. If anybody happens to disagree with the wage cut policy, the difference of opinion does not make him a communist. Moreover even if a communist carries on a propaganda against the wage cut policy, he only carries on a wage cut propaganda and not communist propaganda. We therefore, appeal to the public not to be misguided by the propaganda of the agencies but carefully study the situation and the struggle of the workers who are fighting for their bread.

U. P. LIBERAL PROTEST

"No Use For Unreal Reforms Scheme"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

At a meeting of the Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association, Mr. Chintamani presiding, a resolution of condolence touching the death of Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer, was adopted.

Another resolution expressed regret at the continuous disregard of Indian public opinion by His Majesty's Government and their introduction of the Government of India Bill, which reproduced all the objectionable features of the Joint Select Committee report.

The Committee was definitely of opinion, that India had no use for such unreal "reforms" and, therefore, the Government of India Bill should not be proceeded with. It was decided to hold the ninth session of the United Provinces Liberal Conference at Gorakhpur on April 20 and 21. The name of the President will be announced shortly.—A.P.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST J. P. C.

Fazlul Haq Hopeful Of Agreed Formula

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Fazlul Haq, Member of the Assembly, in a statement to the Associated Press said: "I believe the time has come when leaders of political thought in the country should put their heads together, in order to find out a solution of the communal problem in India."

In my speech on the J.P.C. Report yesterday in the Assembly, I laid the utmost emphasis on the emergent need of this solution satisfactory to all concerned.

I wish now to add that since my speech was delivered, I have been in personal touch with some leaders, and I have every hope that a formula will soon be discovered which can form the basis of discussions leading to useful results.

More than this I am not authorised to publish at present. The situation is not hopeless.—A.P.